The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 8. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
9th "	India	8000	....	....
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th "	Persia	8000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	....
13th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th "	India	8000	....	....
27th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	—

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakushika Maru	Taguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th Jan. 15
Tatsuta Maru	J. Deas	671	16th. Jan.	22nd Jan.
Ryojun Maru	Y. Nomura	614	17th. Jan.	28th. Jan
Khan Maru	T.	4800	24th Jan.	5th Feb
Ryo Maru	K. Hirase	6320	7th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Negaya	4625	13th Feb.	25th Feb.

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. 180—D16.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Lahore ..	6,947	....	20th Jan
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,578	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	—	999	—	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

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TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 11th Jan. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

BARPETA, 3,200, Thursday, 14th Jan.

DWARKA, 1,695, Fri. 15th January, *Direct.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, 14th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,306 tons, about 9th January, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

9th January, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

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Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

SHIPPING.

NCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Massilia" ..	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb. 1915
S.S. "Olympia" ..	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb. 1915
S.S. "Scindia" ..	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March. 1915
S.S. "Elysia" ..	6,926	J. Kinnaird	24th March. 1915
S.S. "Cestalia" ..	6,388	....	11th April. 1915
S.S. "Cirrhasia" ..	6,721	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 26th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hammam St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

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P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

many months before the war commenced, adopted PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS as standard and since that time have purchased over 3,000. They are placed on submarines and destroyers, on small motor craft at the various yards and docks and on motor launches acting as tenders to large warships.

The Royal Naval Air Stations and the Admiralty Flying School, branches of the Admiralty have been supplied with PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Another branch of the War Office is the Royal Aircraft Factory to whom have been supplied PYRENE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. The Army and Navy have each their own flying departments.

The mechanical Transport Department of the War Office have equipped their motor transports with PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS, attached by means of a Vehicle Bracket. Thousands of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS have so far been supplied for this purpose.

THE P. & O. STEAMSHIP COMPANY

on account of the Admiralty, have purchased on thousand PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for the protection of their boats.

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AND MOTOR UNION

which is the strongest institution in England in connection with motoring, and which has a membership of over ninety thousand, has officially adopted PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS. They have about one thousand Scouts on motor cycles, continually travelling main roads of the country to give help and advice to their members. At the present time, the whole organization has been completely taken over by the War Office. An order was received from them lately for a complete equipment of PYRENE EXTINGUISHERS for their head-quarters office building, since they were afraid, in the fact that they are now a Government office, that some attempt might be made to start a fire on their premises.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER

is small enough to be easily handled by anyone and big enough to meet the requirements and merit the approval of those who know.

The flame of enthusiasm is the only flame PYRENE cannot extinguish. Every time PYRENE is used this spark is rekindled and bursts forth larger and fiercer than ever.

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WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

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Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

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Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
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Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
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& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

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Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

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Managing Director.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Reynolds Road, Byculla. RE-OPENS WEDNESDAY, the 13th. 4984

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE Most famous for sound Commercial Education. New batch for London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, 1915, just started. Enrolment daily. Success guaranteed. Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw. 4979

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE for the NEW HIGH SCHOOL, Godhra; pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to qualification.
Must be ready to join at once.
Apply to—
4960 THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED Nurse for voyage home. Services in exchange for passage early in February. Must be good sailor. Baby 3 months old.—Apply to Mrs. J. A. TURNBULL, Nagpur, Central Provinces. 3098

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN with University education and literary talent, able, versatile, qualified and experienced Business Man, well connected, highly efficient Correspondent and Typist, with a practical knowledge of Accounts, successful Advertiser, good Organiser and Disciplinarian, of good address, tactful, resourceful and trustworthy, seeks a Position of Trust and Responsibility in a Public Office, Bank or European Firm or in an Editorial or Managerial Capacity in an English Newspaper Office for which he possesses valuable journalistic experience, or as Administrator of a Trust or Large Estate. Would expect a starting Salary of not less than Rs. 400/- per mensem with near future Porspects. Personal interview by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4949

WANTED an ENGINEER to take charge of the Fresh Water Condensing Plant at Perim Island under the direction of a Chief Engineer stationed at Aden.
Applicants must be in possession of a 1st or 2nd class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate, able to carry out minor repairs in lathe or vice and to speak and write English clearly.
The salary attached to the appointment is Rs. 145 per mensem, with free quarters and water allowance, also allowance (not exceeding half pay) for overtime.
The applicant will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 on appointment. The security to be either in cash, Government loan paper, Provincial, Municipal debenture or Port Trust bonds.
Applications should be addressed to THE OFFICER, I/C, Supplies and Transport, Aden Brigade, Aden, giving full particulars of previous employment, together with copies of testimonials.
H. THACKER, LIEUT-COLONEL,
In Charge Supplies and Transport,
Aden Brigade. 3089

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.
Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1781 L. S. G., dated the 12th December 1912.
Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915.
A. G. HALLIFAX,
Chairman District Board.
Jalpaiguri, 19th December, 1914. 3084

WANTED.

WANTED a thoroughly experienced MIXING and a WASTE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976.

WANTED TUITIONS by a smart GRADUATE (Optional "Literature") Second Language, Persian. Full satisfaction. Apply to Box No. 19, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 4980

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Mill. Only thoroughly experienced man need apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 4975

WANTED SEVEN CARDING ENGINES and one Inter in perfect working order and sound condition. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED a graduate as TUTOR for the Rajkumar Sahib. Pay Rs. 200 a month, with free lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to DEWAN, Ali Rajpur, C. I. 3056.

WANTED a MANAGER for a WEAVING MILL with long and thorough experience as Manager preferably one who is also an Engineer. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED a LADY or GENTLEMAN knowing French or English for interpretation and correspondence. Apply to Room 443, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9—10 a.m. and 5—6 p.m. 4983

WANTED one ACCOUNTANT, one CASHIER and one OFFICE MANAGER with thorough knowledge of Ginning and Pressing work. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4975

WANTED ASSISTANT MANAGER and CLERK. Salary Rs. 45 and 30 Deposit required—Rs. 500 and 300. Apply GRAND COMMISSION AGENCY. c/o JAMNADAS NANSHAH, Anandpura, Baroda. 4977

A LADY, just out from Europe, having finished her Music under the leading Professors and secured the highest diplomas, is giving Piano tuition at her residence, Apollo Bunder. Terms extremely moderate. Apply to Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4983

WANTED.—An ENGLISH, DRAPERY FIRM is prepared to give its agency on commission to Dressmakers.
The Agency has been found to be of considerable benefit to Dressmakers and increased their business to at least six times to what it was before the Agency was given. Apply to Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4981.

WANTED a P. E. or Intermediate with Persian for the A. V. School Ankleswar. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Apply to the undersigned.
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
4958 Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, 5th January, 1915.

A EUROPEAN SALVATION ARMY NURSE with European qualifications and experience has been appointed to the Bombay Headquarters and will accept engagements for general nursing.
For terms apply to
THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
The Salvation Army,
4957 Byculla Bridge.

WANTED.—STEWARD for ORDNANCE CLUB Kirkee.
Present occupant who is leaving to rejoin the army has been receiving Rs. 100/- per mensem, free quarters and certain percentages on bar, sales. A security of Rs. 200/- will be required from the successful candidate. Apply—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Ordnance Club, Kirkee.
4953

WANTED.—First Assistant Mistress for Girls' Branch of the Lawrence Memorial School. Must be qualified to teach High School. European, interested in girls and church worker preferred. Salary Rs. 125-5-150 with free board and quarters.
Also temporary Carpentry Instructor for Boys' Branch owing to occupant having to rejoin Regiment. Sergeant with some knowledge of carpentry might act. Salary Rs. 90-2-100 with quarters.
Applications should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiris. 3083

WANTED—A GENERAL DUTY INSPECTOR for the Bassein Municipality on Rs. 30 to 40 p.m. A man having experience of Municipal works and a non-Hindu will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Bassein Municipality, Thana District, before the 25th instant.
B. C. PARANJPE,
Secretary,
Bassein Municipality.
Bassein Municipal Office,
5th January 1915. 3099

FOR SALE.

GREY ARAB for SALE. Young. 15 hands or thereabouts. SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank. 4990.

FOR SALE.—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) aged 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers. 3090

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

TO BE LET.

BUNGALOW, Malabar Hill, completely furnished. Telephone and motor car to be given free of rent to married couple of better standing, no children. Apply Post Box No. 233. Bombay. 4978

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences, and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3091

TO BE LET:—BUNGALOW on Khotachi wadi Main Road, 10th Lane, opposite Jubilee Soda Water Factory, with compound, outhouses, garden. Apply to R C. Cutchi Lohana Orphanage, Kandawadi. 4998

TO LET—FOR HINDOOS an airy, commodious well-ventilated three-storied Bungalow with garden, with or without furniture, situated at Walkeshwar, has telephone and extremely beautiful western breeze, Rent very moderate. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS.
17, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay. 4956

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ALFRED MULL. Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 that all persons having any claim against the late Alfred Mull late of Bombay European deceased who died at Lausanne Chailly Les Franconnieres in Switzerland on the 31st day of May, 1914, and Letters of Administration (with the Exemplification of Probate of the Will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 23rd day of December 1914 to Eustace Ferrers Nicholson the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little and Co., the attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.
Dated this 30th day of December, 1914.
LITTLE, & CO.,
Attorneys for Eustace Ferrers Nicholson the Administrator in Bombay of the estate and effects of Alfred Mull—deceased.
4905

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PUTLIBAI daughter of JIJIBHOY NUSSERWANJEE SCREWALLA of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances whatsoever.
Any person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, succession, trust, lien, possession, lease, easement or otherwise is and are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 MOTILAL MANSIONS, 14 HUMMUM STREET, FORT. BOMBAY and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 131 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Foras Tenure land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 33, 55 New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13909, 13945 and 13955 Old Survey No. 174 and New Survey No. 6964 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2715 and Street No. 73 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern Side of Lamington Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East and North by the property known as Edward Building on or towards the West by Lamington Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property known as Lamington House and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.
Dated this 8th day of January, 1915.
FORBES & CO.,
4992 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the combined post of Registrar of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration and Secretary to the State Medical Faculty, Bengal, on a salary of Rs. 400—20—500 a month.
Candidates must be possessed of a good general education and have had experience of office work. The selected candidate shall be considered to be on probation for one year and thereafter the appointment shall be terminable on 6 months' notice being given on either side. The post will not be a pensionable one.
Applications with attested copies of testimonials and a certificate of the age of the candidate will be received by the Undersigned upto the 25th of January, 1915. Canvassing will not be allowed.
G. F. A. HARRIS, M.D., I.M.S.,
Surgeon General with the Govt. of Bengal.
Calcutta, the 5th January, 1915. 3055

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY and the Distribution of Prizes will take place in the School at Mahim on SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1915, at 5 p.m.
The Committee's Report for the past year will be submitted and a Committee elected for the current year.
His Excellency Lord Willingdon has kindly consented to preside and distribute the Prizes.
A. GEDDIS,
4963 Honorary Secretary.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

I. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on Monday the 25th day of January, 1915, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1915-1916.
II. Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
III. No notice will be taken of tenders unless accompanied by samples of approved quality.
IV. The usual deposit of Rs. 800/- (Eight hundred) for Stationery and Rs. 500/- (Five hundred) for Drawing and Surveying materials should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which in the case of acceptance of the tender will be converted into contract deposit.
V. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the successful tenderer.
VI. The deposit will be forfeited if the tenderer withdraws his tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or if in the event of its being accepted he fails to execute the articles of agreement when required.
VII. The successful tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.
VIII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
IX. The contract rates for the current year are kept open for inspection by the intending tenderers at this Office.
P. R. CADELL.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th January, 1915.
4993.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to ONE p.m., (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH, 1915, for the supply of spare parts of meters.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 8th January, 1915. 4996.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned has from the 25th December, 1914, retired from the firm of Messrs. PATHUCK SHAH AND CO., 7 and 11, Elphinstone Circle and that the business of the said firm will hereafter be conducted solely by Mr. T. M. PARDHY who has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the said firm.
BABAN GOPAL GOKHLAY.
4987

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The AUCTION SALE of JEWELLERY advertised by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Chaturbhoy Shivji, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Brahmin Vishwanath K. Salvekar, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE JOST FANS SUPPLYING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

On MONDAY the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Vithaldas Premji Parekh sell by Public Auction at the Share Brokers Hall at Share Bazar Fort.
80 Fully paid up Shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 100 each being the balance of 110 shares previously advertised.
4 shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 50 each.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Continued.*)

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KALBADEVI ROAD, AND DADY SETT AGIARY STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890.
And
In the matter of Bai Hirabai widow of Madhavdas Govindji of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a minor.
Bai Monghibai the widow of Girdhardas Jethabhai and the guardian of the person and property of the minor abovenamed residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, attorneys for the said Bai Monghibai widow of Girdhardas Jaithabhai and the guardian of the person and property of the said Hirabai widow of Madhavdas Govindji the Petitioner above named.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house erected thereon situate at the junction of Kalbadevi Road, and Dady Sett Agiary Street, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under Ward C, Nos. 4122 and 4193 and Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Agiary Street and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 461 new No. 2444 old survey No. 72 and new survey No. 489 and bounded on the north by the property of Pitamberdas Nanabhai, on the south by the Kalbadevi Road, on the east by the Sweeper's passage and on the west by the Dady Sett Agiari Lane.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deed application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, attorneys for the said Monghibai at their offices in Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th January, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FOOL GULLY DOCTOR STREET.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will Auctioneers will THIS DAY SATURDAY the 9th day of January 1915 at the hour of 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), in the afternoon sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira, Adamalli Dawoodbhai Kabira, Amtoobai widow of Dawoodbhai Soolemanji Kabira and Ruttonbai widow of the said Dawoodbhai Soolemanji Kabira and wife of the said Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of such of the said Mortgagors as are dead in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April, 1908, and made between the above-named Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situated being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdoola Doctor Street otherwise called Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 170 one hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827 New No. 9814 Old Survey No. 1002 and New Survey No. 4382 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88 at 92 Doctor Street and No. 57 Mutton Street and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street on or towards the West by Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street on or towards the North by the property of Esoofally Samsooddin and on or towards the South by a passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their office No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 10th day of January, 1915, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction, in No. 18 Bungalow, on Agra Road, Ghat-Kopar, handsome household furniture, etc., etc., comprising:—
Dining table, bentwood chairs, sideboards, wall mirrors, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, marble topped tables, teapoys, table ornaments, pictures, iron bedsteads, 8X3½ feet marble slabs with counters, sweet toned cottage piano, harmonium, almirahs, cupboards Austrian safe, Kitson garden lamps, cooking utensils, glass and crockery etc., etc.
The property of the late Mr. A. Sturn.
The property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 581.

AUCTION SALE 100 BUNDLES OF FRENCH COPPER SHEETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and on account and at risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Ranchhoddas Nagardas, Tamba Kanta, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th JANUARY, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
V/ 616, B 1201/1300—100 bundles of French Copper Sheets, ex. S. S. "Nordmark."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household furniture such as new designed drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, side boards, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, screens, bookstands, etc.
One cinematograph machine with 4 boxes of films.
A consignment from Kobe (Japan) consisting of:—
Imari, Satsuma, Kutani vases, cloisonneware, rich vases, jars, koros, tea and coffee sets, fruit dishes, bowls, table ornaments and figures of gods, and different animals, bronzeware and brassware, etc.
At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
2 rubber-tyred handsome palanquin office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of a European lady:—
1 strong-built English-made landaulette.
1 young wales horse.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 Paris shape C. spring victoria.
1 black waler horse and harness.
The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 Arab horse arrived from Baroda.
At 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Several gent's new and second-hand bicycles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 494 BAGS OF MOWDA SEEDS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Kallianji Umersey and others, Insolvents, traded as Vallubhdas Kallianji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th JANUARY, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the godown of the Port Trust, situated at Broach Street, Musjid Bunder, the following bags of Mowda seeds such as:—
On account and at risk of Mr. Hiraman, broker of Nagpore:—
69 bags of Mowda seeds.
On account and at risk of Mr. Hanmandas Nursingdas:—
81 bags of Mowda seeds.
On account and at risk of Mr. Shankerlal Ramchand of Tomsar in Nagpur Zilla:—
344 bags of Mowda seeds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th January, 1915.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
THE MANAGER.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right. 180—C14

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

By order of the Presidency Post Master—
2 large counters, wooden stripes, glass windows, wooden doors, railings, frames, planks, blocks, iron hoops, etc.

By order of the offices concerned—
7 dinner sets of different patterns.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 second hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels and spring vis-a-vis by press, in good order.
1 bay waler mare, 5 years, sound, quiet inharness and saddle.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Khandwani Mansion," Chagtiwadi opposite the Blindmen School, Tardeo, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, Benjamin, Breslauer and others, also valuable blackwood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard, crockery stands, hall electric lamps, table lamps, carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, bronze, terracotta and parian figures, fancy China vases, and table ornaments, pictures, one light house pattern clock, 400 days clock, writing tables, chairs, glass door book cases, marble top tables, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, card tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, bent wood chairs, corner whatnots, verandah benches, cane chairs, etc., etc., the property of M. H. Vishram, Esq., Electrical Engineer, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms at 22 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee Rajabhadur Chatubhujdas Gordhandas and on account and risk of the pledgors, Messrs. Gordhandas Vithaldas and Sons, the following:—

4 large white round pearls, about 210 chows.
12 large white round pearls, about 255 chows.
One string of 44 small pearls, about 90 chows.
One string of 57 large and small pearls, about 223 chows.
One string of 84 large and small pearls, about 28 chows.
One bunch pearls of 10 strings, about 32 chows.
One bunch pearls of 13 strings, containing 29 pearls, about 62 chows.
One bunch pearls of 23 strings, containing 171 pearls, about 104 chows.
One bunch pearls of 33 strings, containing 294 pearls, about 190 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Beramji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of January, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Tardeo Castle," Tardeo, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, blackwood carved sofas and chairs, marble top pier tables with pier glasses, marble top round and side tables, musical boxes, low easy chairs, wall and table grandfather's clocks, bronze and Parian figures, fancy table ornaments, 5, 8, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 60 lights, rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, 2, 5, and 8 lights, table and wall candlebras epergnes, valuable English clocks, large drawing room velvet carpet, large wall mirrors with fairy lights, marble and wooden pedestals, writing tables, office chairs, cabinets, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, English built Landau, brougham, vis-a-vis, victoria, barouche, mail phaeton, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

MARBLE STATUARY.
AUCTION SALE.

A Rare Opportunity once in Twenty Years.

Mr. J. B. Marzaban during his last visit to Venice secured from the Grimoni Palace 11 pieces of Carrara Marble Statuary of the most exquisite workmanship.

Some of these are by pupils of the renowned sculptor Canova, and are over a century old.

The finish and the polish are simply superb

The pieces are full life size, 5 feet 6 inches high and each cut out of one solid piece of pure white marble.

The Status representing Bacchante and Satyr is revolving on a pedestal and is all together 7½ feet high.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell these by Public Au[ction] the

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—*(Continued)*

Statues can be seen any time in the compound of Mr. Marzban's residence "Shallemar," Hughes Road, between 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Bacchante and Satyr on revolving pedestal by eminent sculptor Torretti, solid piece 7½ feet.

Winter, 5½ feet solid one piece, Carrara Marble.

Venus, 5½ feet solid one piece, Carrara Marble.

Diana Sculptor Jean Dominici 5¾ feet one piece pure Carrara Marble.

Goddess of Painting by a pupil of Canova, one solid piece, pure white Carrara Marble.

Autumn, 5½ feet, one solid piece, Carrara Marble.

Goddess of Poetry by a pupil of Canova, one solid piece, Carrara Marble, 5½ feet.

Leda and the Swan, Magnificent Statue by a pupil of Canova full size 5½ feet one piece, Carrara Marble.

The pieces are open to inspection now. Date of Sale will be notified hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BOMBAY.

GRAND CONCERT
Under the distinguished Patronage
OF
The Hon. Mr. Claude ,C.S.I.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.
FOR THE WAR RELIEF FUND
TO-DAY ! TO-DAY ! !
Saturday, the 9th January 1915.
C. M. S. HALL,
rocter Road—Girgaum
9 P.M. (S. T.)

PROGRAMME.

1	Quartette	Regoletto by Verdi.	*Y. W. C. A. Ladies*
2	Pianoforte Solo.	Rigandon by Raff..	*Miss Januschke*
3	Vocal Solo	Selected	*Mr. Frank Clark*
4	Musical Recitation	"The Lady of Shallot"	*Misses Hoxie & Picken; accompanist Miss Januschke*
5	Vocal Solo	"The Nightingale's Song" Ethelbert Nevice	*Mrs. Eldridge*
6	Violin Solo	(1) "Simple Aveu" (2) Selected	*Mrs. R. P. Mears.*
7	Vocal Solo	Selected	*Miss Lang*
8	Recitation	"Who's afriaid"	*Mis Dennion*
9	Song	(1) Drake goes West (2) The Blue Dragoons.	*Mr. A. Watson*

FIVE MINUTES INTERVAL

10	Song	(In parts)	*The Choir*
	Pianoforte	"Patriotic	
11	Solo	Memories" by E. St. Quentin	*Mr. Martyn*
12	Song	(1) Reuben Ranzo (2) Jack Briton	*Mr. A. T. Gosford*
	Vocal Solo	Drake's Drum	*Mr. H. H. Comfort*
13	Recitation	Selected	*Mr. R. S. Jackson*
14	Marathi Song	Gazal	*American Mission High School Boys*
15	Instrumental Music	Jaltarang	*Prof. Baldev Varma Gandharva Vidyalaya*
16	Hindustani Song	Bhupali Rág	*Prof. Vishnu Annaji Kashalkar-Gandharva Vidyalaya*
17	Comical Recasing Rule Britannia	Selected	*Mr. B. N. Athavale All*

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

The Programme is subject to certain alterations

Rates of Admission— 1st Class Rs. 2, 2nd „ „ 1, 3rd „ As. 8

Tickets can be obtained from :
Messrs S. ROSE & Co., Fort
and
Mr. D. S. MODAK.
25 Victoria Gardens,
BYCULLA.

For further particulars refer to
Mr. D. S. MODAK, M. A.

NEW HALL SERMON.

Religio-Political History of the World.

Judgment Series No. 1.

Sunday, Jan. 10th at 6-30 p. m.

Daniel's Prophetic portrayal of the Judgment Scene and the Coming of Christ. This will be the first of several on the Judgment—An up to date Gospel Message for our Time.

THE NEW HALL—Apollo Bunder.
PUBLIC WELCOME.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY, January 28th, 1915. For particulars and prospectus, apply to the Honorary Secretary Prof. O. V. Muller M. A. Elphinstone College Fort. 4891

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-30
OPENING ON TUESDAY NEXT.
THE BOHEMIANS
PRESENTED BY MR. JIMMY YOUNG.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

The Bohemians are the Cleverest and the Brightest Comedy Company which has ever visited India. They present a Programme which ranges from the Lightest Musical Comedy to Grand Opera, and are assisted by

MR. PHILIP NEWBURY

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G; Hymns 248, 78, 316, 263; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Walmesley in C; Hymns 220, 488, - ; Collections for Assam Bishopric Fund; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 118, tune 117, Paraphrase 42, tune 75, hymns 249, 72 and 565.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner: 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher; Mr. R. Ponsford; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. U. Clarke; 5 p.m., Sunday School: Monthly Address.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Mr. A. Gosford; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m. Songs and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Preacher: Prof. W. S. Picken; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Muzagon.—Vicar: Rev. M X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

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Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

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BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon		Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China.)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.
Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...	Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ...	Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ...	Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Pesnawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI. BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital ...	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ...	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions.

180—9.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic Agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents.
Cook's Building, Hornby Road

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEE necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

?

WHO ARE YOUR TOBACCONISTS?

JUST TRY

CURZONS'

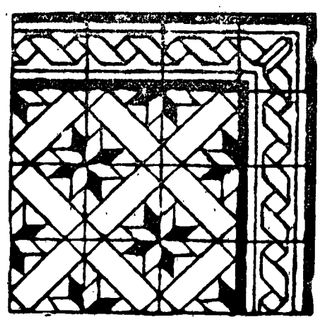
THE POPULAR HOUSE,

131-33, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GARLICK & Co.

Iron Founders & Tile Manufacturers

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.



LARGE STOCK IN HAND

PLEASE ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED

TILE CATALOGUE.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

The Home markets are dull and from the trend of the latest cable advices, there appears to be no disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to engage in a sufficient volume of business to give the situation a tone.

The local market opened steady at the previous evening's quotations, but quietly gave way as the day advanced, closing Rs. 3 down from the morning quotations.

Houses are again offering to sell, but the bazar was an indifferent buyer, and later the dealers themselves came out as sellers.

Only a moderate turnover resulted on the day's transactions, including some settlements of previous sales. Ready cotton was only in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach	Rs. 185
Fine M.G. Khamgaum Akola (Jan.)	Rs. 156
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (Mar.)	Rs. 153
Fully Good Bengals	Rs. 128
Fine M. G. Bengals (Jan.)	Rs. 134
Fine M. G. Bengals (Mar.)	Rs. 135

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 7th.

Opening Tone ...	Quiet
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	16,745

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.58	4.50
June-July		
July-Aug.	4.64	4.56
Aug.-Sept.		
Sept.-Oct.		
Oct.-Nov.	4.74	4.66
Nov.-Dec.		
Dec-Jan		
Jan.-Feb.	4.78	4.71

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F'16
6th Jan. Close	4.58	4.64	4.74	4.76
7th Jan. Opening	4.50	4.56	4.66	4.76
7th Jan. Close	4.50½	4.56	4.67	4.71½
	7½	8	7	6½

EGYPTIAN.

	May	July
6th Jan. Close		
7th Jan. Open		
7th Jan. Close	7.33	6.47

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct
5th Jan. Close	8.20	8.36	8.76
6th. Jan. 11 a.m.	8.21	8.38	
6th Jan. Close	8.05	8.25	8.67
7th. Jan. 11 a.m.	8.07	8.25	8.67
Close	7.97	8.17	

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch. new	May.
5th Jan. Close.	7.88	8.07
6th Jan. 11 a.m.		8.02
6th Jan. Close.	7.44	6.95
7th Jan. 11 a.m.		
Close.	7.88	7.8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

	New York Jan. 7th.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	76,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	84,000
Futures at New York March	7.97
Previous closing price	8 05
Futures at New York May	8.17
Previous closing price	8.25
Spot Cotton at New York	8.05
Previous price	8.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7⅞
Previous price	7⅞
Futures at New Orleans March	7 68
Previous price	7.95
Futures at New Orleans May	7.89
Previous price	7.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.8360
Silver Commercial Bars	48¼

ARRIVALS.

7th Jan. 1915

	Bales
Khandeish	1,217
Central India	259
Barsi & Nagpur	1,020
Berar	5,017
Central Provinces	1,571
Dhollera	339
Broach	—
Compta & Dharwar	61
Westerns	—
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	3,615
Rajputana	100
Sind	—
Total	13,199
Total for week	58,969
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914	298,595
„ same time last season	985,450

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	Total for Week.	Since 1st Jan 1914	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	....	Bls.
Cotton	13,199	58,969	....	94.969
	Cwts.	Cwts.	....	Cwts.
Wheat	12,068	91,776	....	18,389
Linseed	294	3,080	....	28,239
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	1,823	6,419	....	1,054
Gingellyseed	1,762	24,142	....	104,901
Poppyseed	—	—	....	1,732
Groundnut	6,877	28,923	....	75,062
Castorseed	4,036	17,974	....	30,745
Rice	12,657	29,619	....	29.992
Myrabollams	2,374	15,824	....	18,053
Cottonseed	11,256	127,853	....	248,784
Mowraseed	1 2	2,133	....	2,923
Gram	3,739	9,517	....	9,346
Joowari	2,393	22 739	....	29,767
Barley	—	229	....	93
Maize	—	253	....	—

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 7/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 27-32d. Feb.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d.
Credits 4 m.s' ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m.s. ready	173¼d.
30 d-s. Hongkong	130¾d.
30 d-s. Shanghai	166¼d.
60 d-s. Yokohama	146½ to 147

BULLION.

Bar silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 22¾d. for cash delivery.

The locail market is steady at 68-9 for cash delivery.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-9
Australian Gold	24-0 3
Bombay Gold	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver, ex-duty Ready	59-3-0

FREIGHT MARKET.

The freight market is particularly firm, and exports at present are confined chiefly to Italian ports. The last reported transaction was a small line of cotton for Genoa at 55. The market for other ports is also very firm.

We quote:—

Hull, 26 L seed—28 coton (ready).
28 L seed—30 cotton (forward).
Genoa. 52 L seed—55 cotton (ready).
55 L seed—60 cotton (orward).
Liverpool.
Marseilles, 26 L seed—28 cotton (ready).
25 L seed—27 cotton (forward).
London. 26 L seed—28 cotton (ready), and forward.

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill share market witnessed a slight depression to-day owing to the absence of buyers. Tata Iron Steel shares stood almost unchanged.

Standard opened at Rs. 910 but closed at Rs. 892½.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,020, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,385 and Central to Rs. 1,750.

Colaba Land Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 1,310 and New City of Bombay at Rs. 1.065.

Davids stood firm at Rs. 497½ and Fazulbhai at Rs. 380.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 260.

Crescent were quoted at Rs. 883, Currimbhai at Rs. 185, Swan at Rs. 207½ and Kohinoors at Rs. 675.

Bank of Bombay shares remained stationary at Rs, 1,645. c.d.

Bombay Burma shares were placed at Rs. 917½ for cash.

In Railway shares Central Provinces improved to Rs. 112, and Amritsar Patti stood steady at Rs. 142.

Telephones were in request at Rs. 79.

Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 94 and deferred at Rs. 195 for February settlement.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,072½.

Katni deferred shares were in request at Rs. 121.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 221.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady and business was reported at Rs. 93/12 (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were placed at Rs. 98½ in a lot.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 98¼.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip Gl	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

REOPENING OF CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS TO BE PUBLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The members of the Committee of the Stock and Share Brokers Association, Calcutta, met yesterday and decided officially to reopen the stock exchange on Monday next 11th instant. Transactions carried out are to be reported to the press. The only restriction imposed is that the auction sale of securities is prohibited. The exchange was reopened unofficially on the 4th instant.

RECOVERY OF SHARE-BROKERS' DUES.

SUIT AGAINST A CALCUTTA BARRISTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

At the High Court, Mr. Justice Chitty has disposed of the suit brought by Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough, brokers of Calcutta, against Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, Barrister-at Law, for recovery of Rs. 19,000 for shares bought under instructions of the defendant, for which the defendant had refused to pay, except as to one sum of Rs. 1,500.

The defence set up was that the transaction was invalid owing to blank transfer deeds being used.

His Lordship decreed the suit with costs.

EXPORT OF WOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received the following telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry:—"It is understood that local manufacturers now require only Tibet and Madras black and grey wool. Other kinds will therefore be allowed export for the present."

The Government of India have under consideration a suggestion that a register should be opened at each Customs House in which to record the forward contracts of the shipment of commodities, such, for instance as raw and manufactured jute of which the export to neutral countries has been restricted or may in future be restricted with a view to preventing supplies passing through neutral countries to the enemy. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has disapproved the proposal.

The formal despatch of the Government of India regarding a High Court for the Punjab will shortly be sent to the Secretary of State.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

180—10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Nil.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8.

Nurani	W. Thomson	Calcutta
Clan Maclachlan	McLean	Tuticorin
Alair	Fanning	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Kt. Companion	Kendall	Durban
S.S. Earl of Farfar	Harry	Bahia Blanco
S.S. Richard Nordrak	Hunn	Penang

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Sardar for the Persian Gulf

S. S. Kt. Companion:—The steamer Kt. Companion, 4,824 tons, Captain J. Kendall, will sail to-day for Durban in ballast.

S. S. Earl of Farfar:—The steamer Earl of Farfar 2,814 tons Captain T. C. Harry, will sail to-day for Bahia Blanco in ballast.

S. S. Nurani:—The steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain H. W. Thomson sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Richard Nordrak:—The steamer Richard Nordrak, 698 tons, Captain Hunn, will sail to-day for Penang in ballast.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant arrived Aden at 2 a.m. on Friday the 8th idem.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 7th instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 6th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, January 8th, 1915

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani D. M.
Nirvana	Adenne	M. M. & Co
Earl of Forfar	Harry	J. Finlay & Co
Euphobia	Stevens	W. & A. G. & Co
Ethelwolf	Boyle	Chagandas & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Oolobaria	Armour	M. M & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Ischia	Paolitto	Italian S. N. Co
Hakushika Maru	Naguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
Saigon Maru	Yamagushi	N. Y. Kaisha
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
Pundua	Hardcock	M. M & Co
Porto de Savona	Tamlo-go	Italian S. N. Co
Khasaron	Hannah	T. M. & C

ALEXANDRA DOCK

India	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Malta	Cockburn	P. & O. Co

M. W. D. D.

Begum	Millar	T. Morrison & Co

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	Esmail	Bo S. N. Co. Ld,
Sat unji	Goolam	
Sabarmati	Labudin	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Saraswati	Nola	

H. W. V. D.

Dwarka	King	M.M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Bahrein	Bennett	Arab Steamers
Begum	Miller	T. M. & Co
Clearway	Picktorn	M. M. & Co
Carthness	Rideud	W. & A. G. & Co.
Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Celtic King	Humphreys	P. & O
Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. Co
Mor di Diu	Abos	Forbotum & Co.
Geneig	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay & Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. & Co
Kandahar	Keasley	K. N.
H. Nordrank		F.
Rahamani	Cusack	
Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	
Sandon Hall	Rowlands	O. S. K.
Tikh	Ellis	W. & A. G. & Co
Taiyabi		T. M. & Co
Vita	Cottrell	R. E. C. & Co
Zorostrian	Ormmack	M. M. & Co
	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

EXPORTS.

Jan. 8.

FOR GENOA.

Portodesavona (s) 1,000 bales cotton The Bombay Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 167 cwts. animal guts, 2 rolls woollen carpets, Ad. Meyer.

FOR NAPLES.

Portodesavona (s) 135 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HULL.

Ethelwolf (s) 100 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakashika Maru (s) 900 bales. cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakashika Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Saigon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Matte (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 116 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 68 cwt buffalo pickers, 12 cwts. almonds, 1 cwt Europe saffron L. Harjivan; 20 cwts curry powder, M .M. Poonjiaji & Co.; 110 cwts bhysabole A. H. Mawji & Co.; 13 cwt sharkfins, 4 cwts gum Arabic A. Rahimtoola; 19 cwts sharkfins A. Chagla & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Oolobaria from Newcastle, Agents M. M. & Co. 3,157 tons coal, 2,140 cases meats, 153 cases jams, 145 cases biscuits, 7 cases fruits, 3 cases cakes, 1 case cheese, 20 pipes 36 casks 107 packages tallow.

S. S. Malta from Shanghai, Agents—P. & O. S. N. Co. 11 cases cotton goods, 251 cases 1 parcel 5 boxes silk goods, 9 chests 105 cases 374 bales raw silk, 8 cases silk yarn, 56 bales blankets, 38 bales yarn, 149 bags coffee, 5 bales carpetting, 20 bags clove stems, 137 bags nutmegs, 37 bags pepper, 917 bags betelnuts, 11 cases mace, 1,141 chests 2,873 packages, 1,219 cases 25 boxes 334 half cases tea, 100 bags green peas, 447 bags green beans, 1,038 bars silver, 75 cases condensed milk, 20 cases milk powder, 242 cases 7 boxes provisions, 15 bags flake tapioca, 1,630 bags 41 cases sugar, 50 bags sugar candy, 7 packages cardamoms, 32 bags cardamom seeds, 127 bags damarbatu, 428 barrels lubricating oil, 4 cases aniseed oil, 2 boxes groundnut oil, 3,541 cases 15 bundles cassia, 16 cases cassia oil, 100 bags dextrine, 5 bags cubeb, 28 tubes mansal, 146 cases 12 bundles benjamine, 1 case 3 casks gambier, 9 cases cigars, 9 packages quick silver, 1,000 packages fire crackers, 341 packages glass bangles, 338 coil rope, 60 cases pines, 220 bags potato flour, 50 bags arrecanuts, 35 cases claret, 85 cases beer, 960 cases 2 casks brandy, 175 robbins poonac, 1,300 bags caraway seed, 156 bales paper, 174 bales old newspaper, 1,331 pieces teak planks.

When the bowels become constipated digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy for constipation.*

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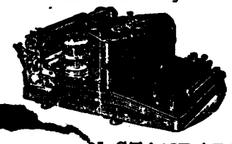

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

UNACCEPTABLE EVIDENCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

MANGESH SHABARAM PILGAOKAR *v.* SAKHARAM APPAJI MAINEKAR AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff doing business as a general merchant and commission agent, against the three defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 6,294 from them.

The alleged facts which gave rise to this suit were as follows:—

It was alleged by the plaintiff that prior to April, 1910, the first defendant requested him to advance moneys to his (first defendant's) brother Babaji for the purposes of his (Babaji's) business. He also requested him to act as Babaji's commission agent to sell firewood in Bombay. The firewood was to be sent by Babaji to the plaintiff from Vengurla. The plaintiff alleged that the first defendant guaranteed that he would be responsible for any such sums of moneys advanced to his brother Babaji by the plaintiff. It was on the faith of this guarantee by the first defendant that the plaintiff entered into an agreement on the 16th of May, 1910, with Babaji by which he agreed to advance moneys to him and act as his agent. The dealings between Babaji and the plaintiff continued till 4th April, 1910, on which date Babaji died leaving a minor son (the third defendant). The second defendant, another brother of Babaji, had passed a letter of guarantee to the plaintiff in respect of these dealings. The first defendant contended that he had not given any guarantee to the plaintiff as alleged by him.

Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. R. Wadia and Mr. Rangnekar appeared for the first defendant; Mr. K. B. Dastur and Mr. Dhurandhar appeared for the third defendant; the second defendant did not appear.

When the case was called on, Mr. Bhandarkar, for the plaintiff, applied for leave to amend the plaint, stating that Babaji was joint with the first defendant, and his business was joint family business. His Lordship refused the application.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the plaintiff to show that the first defendant had guaranteed to be responsible for the moneys advanced to Babaji by him (plaintiff).

In delivering judgment, his Lordship said that he could not accept the plaintiff's evidence. As the plaintiff had failed to prove the alleged guarantee given by the first defendant, his Lordship dismissed the suit as against the first defendant with costs.

As against the other defendants, the suit was referred to the Commissioner to take accounts of the dealings between the plaintiff and the deceased Babaji.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Mr. S. Tyabji.

Solicitors for the first defendant:—Chitnis, Vittal and Katre.

Solicitors for the third defendant:—Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE SUSPENDED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

In the matter of the petition of NOWROJEE MERWANJEE DUBASH, Insolvent.

v.

P. NUSSERVANJI & Co., SORABJEE BOMANJEE MUNSHI, AND CHUNILAL BHAVANIDAS BHOOTWALA, Opposing Creditors.

In the above matter in which the insolvent applied for his discharge, and which came on before his Lordship on Thursday, His Lordship delivered the following judgment: The insolvent had applied for his discharge. The insolvent was a dealer in coal and had been doing business as a merchant in a small way since 1903. His liabilities amounted to a little over Rs. 37,000 and his assets were practically nil. He had been opposed by four creditors, Messrs. P. Nusservanjee and Co., Mr. Sorabjee B. Moonshi, and Messrs. Bhootwala and Co., by their Bombay agent, and Mr. Poojina. The last creditor appeared in person, and it seemed that the debt due to him was for monies not advanced to him but to his father, whose liability the insolvent had taken up. The other three creditors appeared by counsel.

The materials placed before me are, first the Official Assignee's report, the public examination of the insolvent and exhibit A, a letter written by the insolvent's wife to him, and endorsed by the opposing creditor, Mr. Munshi, and put in at the hearing by the learned counsel for the insolvent.

Continuing, his Lordship said, that as regards Mr. Munshi's claim, Mr. Munshi was a boarder in the insolvent's house and had been so also during insolvent's absence in England. He seems to have conceived a great friendship for the insolvent and his wife, and although not a rich man himself had advanced monies to assist him in securing his business. That he was extremely friendly with the insolvent seems abundantly clear from his letter, exhibit A., which was written by the insolvent's wife to him at Mr. Munshi's dictation. In that letter he makes the insolvent's wife say that Mr. Munshi had promised to do everything in his power to assist the insolvent in settling with his creditors, and securing his business. The report made by the Official Assignee, dated the 10th December, 1914, was in many respects unfavourable to the insolvent. That report had impressed his Lordship as being made with great care, and after a careful study of the evidence given by insolvent in his public examination. When Mr. Talyarkhan read the evidence of the insolvent the impression produced on his Lordship's mind was the same as that made on the Official Assignee. But that officer had not the advantage of hearing counsel on both sides, and the explanations tendered on many points by insolvent's counsel, which tended to modify many unfavourable impressions produced in the first instance against the insolvent.

With reference to Bhootwala's claim, his Lordship said it was urged that the insolvent's dealings with them were distinguished by dishonesty. The dealing in question was with regard to a free consignment of blouses sent by Bhootwala from England to the insolvent. In respect of this consignment the insolvent had sold this consignment to one Mr. Cooper for 831 rupees and had given a post-dated cheque, without having monies in the bank, to meet it, and it seemed to his Lordship without much prospect of being able to pay the cheque on the due date.

"In saying this," continued his Lordship, "it is possible that I might be doing injustice to the insolvent. Because a merchant always lives on eternal hopes of something turning up to enable him to meet his obligations. It is always a reprehensible practice to deal and make payments by post-dated cheques without the means to meet the obligations on the due date, but unfortunately this practice is well-known, and in many cases it does no harm, because generally the merchants are able to meet the obligations when the debt falls due.

His Lordship continued that in Bhootwala's case he could not say that the consignment was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation. Then as to P. Nusservanjee and Co.'s claims their complaint was that they had obtained a decree for Rs. 7,000 which was unsatisfied, and when they filed the suit the defendant counter-claimed Rs. 18,000 and put them to unnecessary expense by a frivolous and vexatious defence. On this charge, his Lordship said that he was not satisfied that the counter-claim was false or vexatious; and it was rather the insolvent's misfortune that at this time he was in pecuniary difficulties, and could not defend the suit or prosecute the counter-claim.

His Lordship then dealt with another allegation that the insolvent had concealed his books of account, and had only produced a cash-book which seemed to have been written up for the purposes of insolvency, and another small book.

The insolvent had however lodged with the Official Assignee two basketfuls of books, and files, counter-foils and invoices, and other documents from which all the figures required with reference to any of his dealings could be ascertained. It was a mass of undigested material not reduced to regular form in the account-books, as was done by the merchants generally. Under the circumstances, his Lordship acquitted the insolvent on the charge of concealing his account-books, but after reviewing the evidence came to the conclusion that he was only guilty of not keeping "regular and proper" books of account as required by clause (b) s.s. (2) of s. 39 of the Insolvency Act.

"That is a clause which an Insolvency Court will always pay attention to," said his Lordship, "and will punish the insolvent for not keeping the proper books of account as required by that clause. It is not fair to creditors that the insolvent's books should be in such a state that when his affairs come before the Court, his creditors should be compelled to ascertain the true state of his affairs, from a mass of undigested materials thrown at the head of the Official Assignee." His Lordship also held that the insolvent was guilty of the charge of trading after knowing himself to be insolvent, and also that his assets were not equal to four annas in the rupee, for which the insolvent himself was clearly responsible. Having regard to all the circumstances his Lordship was of opinion that the ends of justice would be met by suspending the insolvent's discharge for 12 months with protection. At the end of that period the insolvent was at liberty to apply again for his discharge.

Mr. Daver appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for some of the opposing creditors.

Attorneys for opposing creditors: Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hering and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13 Shame A. Tyabji Sakinabai Widow v. Bai Kazbai Widow and ors Shroff D. and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Peetonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amirbibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

1376-14—Matubhai J & M The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd. v. Ebji Oomersy a firm C. P. D'Cunha.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivallabhdas and anr Daph F & D, Little & Co.

1150-13—Payne & Co. Abraham E J Abraham v. Bhodiram Balchand a firm Tyabji D & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co, Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ld., Payne & Co.

574-14—Mehta D & L Kharshedji Framji Bhathina v. Javerbai widow & ors. Patell & Ez.

S. C. C. 398-14192-14—Nadirsha & D Laxumon Sakroji and anr v. Sulleman Abha Mahomed and anr Payne & Co.

342-14—Sabnis G. Bai Bablibai v. Anandrao Naryen Penker and ors. Sal & G. Moti & D Kh. L & M.

584-14—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Bhagwanji Goomaji & ors. Matu J & M.

586-14—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ltd. v. Thaker Khatoo Kuverji & ors Matu J. & M.

817-14—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Kharshedji v. Gangadhar Hariba Chaudhari & ors Kharas & Co.

693-14—Nadirsha & D Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Haji Sumar and anr. Rag W & G.

641-14—Payne & Co. Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goorumukhrai Sukhanand a firm Bick M R & Co.

801-14—Ragh N & Co., Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors. Bick M R & Co. Captain & V Sabnis.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

874-13—Mehta D & L Dossibai widow and ors v. Dhanjishaw Ardeshir Porebunderwalla and ors Jeh G & B Mehta D & L.

1164-13—Captain and V Bai Gangabai widow and ors Premabai widow Nadirsha & D.

879-14—Mulla & Mulla Parbhudas Laldas and anr v. Madhowrao Shivshanker Edgelow G W & Co.

462-14—Patell & Eze Raghunath Premji v. Ahmed N. Fattehally and anr Crawford B & Co.

88-14—Bhimji & Co. Thakar Hirji Gopaldas Hirabai and anr Bhai K & G.

792-14—Kanga & S Samuel Theophilus Bortlett Bargort v. The Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Crawford B & Co.

206-14—Mehta D & L Sarabai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina and ors Mulla & M Jeh. M & S Little & Co.

703-14—Captain & V. Cooverji Shamji v. Karamsey Keshavji and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

1192-13—Tyabji D & Co. Shivnarain Surajmal Nimani v. Dhondiram Narayen and ors Ragh N & Co. Sm. B & Co.

453-14—H. P & P (for a pauper) Narayen Dhondoo v. Hormusji Cursetji Sidhwa Shroff D & D.

1306-12—Amin and Desai Chaganlal Ambaram v. Hirabhai Bgpubhai Dikshet & P.

800-14—Mulji & Tha Sunderbai widow v. Damodar Naranji and ors Manes H M & Co.

487-14—Motichand & D Tapibai widow v. Harilal Dwarkadas and anr Matu H M & R.

912-14—Shroff D & D Framji Ruttonji Talati v. Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla & Co. a firm Smetham B & Co.

809-14—Matu J & N Rangildas Harlal v. Jugmohundas Dalabhdas Nadirshaw & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

To speak to the Minutes of Judge's Order.

In the Indian Arbitration Act of 1899.—Mulji and Tha Pranlal Kahandas, v. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Little & Co., J. or. Petitioner Motilal and ors. Respondents Bhai R. & Ger. 12-12-14. Chamber Matters For Disposal.

App. No. 41-13-1190-12.—Hiralal & Co., Hari Bhau Lupne, v. Mothabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla, 11-9-14.

L. & I. J. 160-14-2-14.—Captain & Vaidya Haji Hassan Haji Essa, v. Sumra Mahomed Haji Joosub Hiralal & Co., 17-12-14.

S. C. CT. 359-11694-11.—Dubash & Co., Vinayeck Pandurang Goteckar v. Eknath Madusudan, 18-12-14.

In the G. & Wards Act VIII of 1890.—Malvi H. M. & R. in the Sub Mannath Sundari a Minor v. Kumad Sundari, Petitioner Bhai, K. & Ger. notice 23-11-14.

914-13. Edgelow G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan and anr. v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan, and ors. Jehangir, G. & B. Ward G. & Co., 18-12-14.

866-14. Little & Co., W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., v. The Indo-China Mafg. Co., Ltd., Payne & Co., 21-12-14.

1117-14. Little & Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., v. Raghunathdas Gopaldas and anr., Motichand & Co., 22-12-14.

O. S. 1448-13.—Mulla & Mulla Mathuradas Manji, v. Manabai widow and anr. Mulla & Mulla, 11-12-14.

O. S. 1449-14.—Malvi H. M. & R. the Hon'ble Goculdas Khandas Parekh and ors. v. The Advocate General of Bombay, Little & Co., 11-12-14.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

399-11. Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck, v. Navajbai Widow anr. Pentonji R. K. & Co., Part Heard, Little and Co.

O. S. 1006-14.—Daphtary F. and D. Vassonji Damodhar Bengali, v. Dwarkadas Shamji & ors., Kanga and S., Part Heard, Bhaishanker K. & G., 21-12-14, Payne and Co., Crawford B. & Co., Madhowji K. & C., and Chitnis M. & K.

SHORT CAUSE.

1232-14. Rustomji and G., Lakhamsey Poonsi & Co., v. Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spg. Wg. Mfg. Co., Ld., Part Heard, 8-12-14.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

1123-10. Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bk., Ld., v. Kilachand Virchand ors., Hiralal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

401-11—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan & ors Captain and V. Mirza M and M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co The Same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain & V.

614-13—Pandia & Co Laxmidas Dayalji v. Haridas Narondas and ors Rustomji & G Ch sd 17-12-14.

S C C T 206/3486-14—Purnand & Co Dharsey Nanji Kamdar v. Ishwarlal K Vakil & anr Kanga and S.

258-14—Bicknell M R & Co The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld v. Motichand Rupchand & anr Edgelow G W & Co.

585-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld v. Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar & ors Matubhai J and M.

111-14—Payne and Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd in Liquidation v. The Baroda Tramway Co Ld Mathubhai J & M.

170-14—Payne & Co The Same v. Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr Mathubhai J & M.

260-14—Payne and Co Pritamdas Tricumdas & anr v. Asharam Govindram & anr Bhimji & Co.

850-14—Payne & Co Ebrahim Raji Siddick v. Haji Tyeb Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi Motichand & Co.

892-14— Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld Liquidation v. Gordhandas Perchotamuas Edjelow G W & Co.

832-14—Jehangir M & S Danoo Parsad v. Balkrishna Dharma Targa Swetham B & Co.

949-14—Jehangir S M & H The Empire Bank Ltd v. Moreshwar Wasooden & anr Rustamji & G.

834-14—Daphtary F and D, The New Great Eastern Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd and anr v. Asswa das Sahebram a firm and anr Sunderdas & Co.

847-14—Smetham B & Co Mariambai v. Fatmabai widow & ors Edgelow G W & Co.

857-14—Nadirsha & D Karsondas Ladha v. Tribhowandas Hurgowandas Hiralal & Co.

894-14—M B Chothia Oomdabai v. Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai Nanu H & Co.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 8th January 1915 was 30.220 inches For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 1' feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Jan					Jan				
F.	8	m	3	28	4	8	m	9	50	8
			4	23a	4		a	40a	20	10
SAT	9	m	4	15	9	9	m	10	52	9
			5	40a	4			10	58a	2
SUN	10	m	5	12	1	10				
			7	5a	9			0	2a	0
M.	11	m	6	24	7	11	m	0	47	9
			8	35a	8			1	16a	8
TU.	12	m	7	41	5	12	m	2	17	7
			9	37a	10			2	17a	0
W.	13	m	8	54	5	13	m	3	27	10
			10	29a	11			3	13a	4
TH.	14	m	9	57	3	14	m	4	25	11
			11	12a	0			4	5a	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 8 (Friday) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m
" 9 (Saturday) " 7h. 14m. " 6h. 17m
" 10 (Sunday) " 7h. 14m. " 6h. 18m
" 11 (Monday) " 7h. 14m. " 6h. 18m
" 12 (Tuesday) " 7h. 15m. " 6h. 19m
" 13 (Wednesday) " 7h. 15m. " 6h. 20m
" 14 (Thursday) " 7h. 15m. " 6h. 20m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 24th 1h.5h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 5h 50-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9thm.2h. 42-6m. am New Moon January 15th 8h. 11-9p.m

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 8.

The disturbed conditions in Northern India have caused moderately heavy rain in north-west of United Provinces and neighbouring districts of the Punjab. The disturbance is moving slowly eastwards but is becoming less marked.

The principal amounts:—Meerut one inch, Dehra Dun one and a half, Mussoorie two, Simla one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the west of the United Provinces and east Punjab.

HEAVY SNOWFALL AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 8.

Simla had a heavy fall of snow last night, about a foot and a half having been registered. The fall though late this year will be much beneficial to the crops which have been withering for want of the same.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme western and north-western districts and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and at Jaipur and in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and in excess at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the east Punjab. The unsettled conditions in the north-west India and the United Provinces have nearly disappeared.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 8th of January 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	70.2	50.4	76	4.74		—1.04
Do. (7th)	61.8	50.0	82	4.79		—0.84
Jask	77.5	58.4	41	0.40		—1.47
Muskat						
Do. (7th)	70.8	64.0	48	0.22	3.17	2.13
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.5	43.6	66	0.30		—0.04
Rawalpindi	68.7	35.7	93	0.01	4.15	2.54
Lahore	65.5	43.2	90	1.07		0.44
Hissar	71.3	41.4	88	0.02		
Ambala	63.7	42.	89	0.20	0.40	—1.16
Delhi	70.7	43.2	91	0.03		?
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	75.4	45.6	96	0.0		—0.47
Mainpuri	78.0	44.6	89	0.02	0.16	—0.65
Jhansi	68.6	51.1	77		0	—0.52
Cawnpore	70.0	55.3	94	0.06	0.06	—0.78
Allahabad	81.8	59.0	61		0	—0.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	74.9	40.8	92		0.52	0.33
Karachi	76.0	55.4	52		0.55	0.29
Ajmer	70.0	40.1	57		0.49	—0.02
Jaipore	75.0	40.3	75		0.12	—0.32
Kotah	77.0	50.6	39		0.28	—0.11
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.0	49.0	63		0 16	0.01
Dwarka	75.6	55.4	60		0.09	0.03
Veraval	78.9	53.3	60		0	—0.40
Rajkot	77.7	42.3	57		0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	80.8	50.4	54		0	—0.32
Surat	79.5	56.4	70		0.70	0.51
Ahmedabad	79.6	56.3	46		0	—0.21
Dessa	79.0	42.4	57		0.05	—0.15
Neemuch	78.7	41.2	37		0.45	0.07
Indore	86.9	44.2	47		0.86	0.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.9	54.5	51		0	—0.97
Saugor	81.2	52.0	54		0	—1.14
Hoshangabad	82.5	50.0	57		1.34	0.32
Khandwa						
Akola	87.9	54.5	35		0.69	—0.80
Amraoti	81.5	58.0	46		0.30	—1.00
Nagpur	82.6	59.7	44		2.44	1.02
Chanda	85.6	59.4	54		0.33	—0.85
Raipur	84.7	60.	65		0.08	—0.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.3	64.8	48		0.18	—0.34
Ratnagiri	82.7	62.9	47		0.42	—0.18
Mormugao	81.7	68.9	86		1.43	0.29
Karwar	87.1	63.0	80		5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	44.8	44		1.78	1.05
Ahmednagar	83.9	48.5	49		1.66	0.66
Poona	85.8	48.5	47		0.55	0.50
Sholapur	83.5	59.4	63		3.36	1.93
Bijapur	85.8	61.1	42		2.79	1.60
Belgaum	83.3	58.0	64		3.77	1.92
Aurangabad	82.7	55.2	20		1.13	0.28
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.9	62.7	65		0.70	—0.07
Hyderabad	82.6	61.7	66		0.18	—0.90
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.9	70.6	71		3.45	0.14
Calicat	86.0	71.1	85		3.53	—2.12
Cochin	89.6	71.7	74		11.93	3.78
Colombo	85.1	73.9	80		16.27	—2.30
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	83.1	64.2	85		0.66	—5.40
Bellary	88.8	63.3	72		2.67	0.57
Cuddapah	87.2	63.3	68		2.52	—1.98
Madras	84.7	66.3	67		14.80	—4.56
Bangalore	82.0	56.5	57		1.58	—1.84
Coimbatore	87.7	62.5	51		2.86	—1.71
Trichinopoly	88.7	67.1	69		4.79	—3.01
Negapatam	81.5	67.9	85		17.97	—9.35

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 6. a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	30.035Inches.
Temperature of Air ...	72.2degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	60.2 "
Dew Point ...	51.8 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.495 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	80.3 "
Minimum do. do. ...	65.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	NNE,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	213 Miles.

Injection are often dangerous. Avoid them. Methyloids (tiny, tasteless capsules) cure in a short time; give results in a few hours. They al...

1880—A8.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The 10 o'clock Show To-night

COMPRISING ONLY OF A VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

Framji Cowasji Hall,

SITUATED AT DHOBY TALAO

Only 3 minutes' drive from the Gaiety Theatre.

The following Artistes will appear:—

MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST
MISS ADDIE LENNARD
MISS NORAH MOORF
BELLE SPARKS
DR. FRASER

Popular Prices, Rs. 2, 1 & As. 8.

Plan at the Gaiety Theatre.

NOTICE.

The Saturday Matinee at 4-30 and the Evening Show at 6-30, will as usual take place at the Gaiety Theatre.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

HOW I RUBBED AWAY A STONE OF FAT FROM MY HIPS AND ABDOMEN IN TWO WEEKS' TIME.

For years I tried every possible means to hide the excessive fat on my hips and abdomen, it seemed as if it had accumulated on just the two places that it would be most noticeable. Everything that I tried failed to make me any thinner. But thinks to a lady friend who have studied herboristerie, I learned the secret of a harmless plan which enabled me to rub away with ease a stone of useless fat in only two weeks.

The plan is so simple and some of my friends seem so glad to know of it that I think there may be sister readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" who have perhaps been longing for this very advice. First, get from any good chemist 1 dram of quassia chips and 3 ounces of cirola bark extract. Take them home and after putting the quassia chips in a pan pour over it a teacupful of boiling water. When this has stood for about a minute, strain through a cloth and add the cirola bark extract. Then pour the mixture into a bottle and apply it every night and morning with your hands for about ten minutes, using a circular movement. Each time you can almost see some of the fat melt away. At first I thought it must be a dream, but when I measured there was no longer any doubt. I soon grew too slender for my clothes and had to have them taken in, but it was a pleasure to do it, and I shall feel eternally grateful to the lady who showed me how easy it was to regain my youthful figure. E. L. A.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

1880

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, 5th Extra Meeting, first race starts at 2-30 p.m.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Arabia with English Mails due, 8 a.m.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Musical Concert, Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY JAN. 10.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Musical Concert, Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Opening Ceremony of New Building, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.

Tableaux Vivants in aid of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and Naval War Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 9-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Entertainment in honour of Mr. and Mrs. M. K Ghandi, Meant Petit, Pedder Road, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chiastre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

January 9.

7. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 10th Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Monday 11th to Saturday 16th Inst.—"C" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

8. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending January 16th:—
"B" Coy.—Thursday 7-30 a.m. Signalling Parade, at Head-Quarters.
Friday 7 a.m. Company Drill at Head-Quarters.
"C" Coy.—Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"D" Coy.—Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. Telegraph Qrs.
"F" Coy.—Monday, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"G" Coy.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits and Special Reserve, Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve parade, Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

9. Extra Drills.—All N. C. Officers and men ordered to attend extra drills will parade at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. daily until they have been permitted to discontinue, commencing Monday 11th Instant.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay, Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn.. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 2-45 p.m.:

March ....."Old Comrades" .....Teike.
Overture ..."Morning, Noon & Night"..Suppe.
(a) Idyl ....."The Glow Worm" ...Lincke.
(b) Characteristique..."Babillage" .....Gillet.
Selection ....."Country Girl" ...Monckton.
Valse ....."Nights of Gladness" ...Ancliffe.
(a) Standchen ....."Op. 264" .....Czbulka.
(b) Galop ..."The Tubophone" ...Ord Hume.
Selection..."The Girl on the Flym."
Kollo & Sirmay.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 o'clock.

March .....Entry of the Bulgars ...A. Lotter.
Egyptian Serenade...Amina .....P. Lincke.
Valse .....Dreaming .....A. Joyce.
Section .....The Arcadians .....L. Monckton.
Patrol .....Siamese .....P. Lincke.
Two Step .....Ramona .....L. Johnson.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band of the 7th Hampshire Regiment, by permission of Lieut.-Col. L. Parke, Comdg., will play under the direction of Mr. W. J. Evans, L. R. A. M., Bandmaster, the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), with admission Fee.

March .....Star's and Stripe's .....Sousa.
Overture .....Hungarian .....Kela Bela.
Valse .....Nights of Gladness .....Ancliffe.
Selection .....Dorothy .....Cellier.
Entracte .....Come Sweet Morn .....Kiefert.
Trombone Solo Selected.
Selection .....Medal and the Maid .....Jones.
Valse .....Pink Lady .....Caryll.
One Step .....Hitchy Koo .....Pether.
Regimental March.

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

HOME ARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer India sailing to-day:—

Hon. Mrs. C. Bruce, Mr. J. E. Husbands, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. E. Knight, Dr. A. L. Syeed, Miss V. Thomas, Mrs. R. L. Ronald, Mrs. Smith, Rev. E. C. Bedford, Mr. A. J. Wilson, Mr. Henry D. Baker, Miss W. Bedford, Miss Birch, Mr. H. F. Bowden, Miss Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. M. Catheard, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mrs. Delme-Redcliffe, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Dent, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Doig, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Drake, Mr. C. R. Dubash, Mrs. Eliott-Lockhart, child and urse, Mr. Finriery, Mrs. Fowle, Mr. A. Gittins, Mrs. Greenshields, Mr. J. Greensill, Mrs. Hastings, and 2 children, Miss Hawkins, Mr. A. W. Izat, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. A. Le G. Kensington, Mr. E. Lee, Miss Littlejohn, Mrs. Luck and child, Mr. F. Luker, Mr. Duncan Mackinnon, Mr. A. Mann, Mr. Mathol, Mr. T. Mead, Mr. Mukhi, Miss J. L. Myers, Mr. F. W. Norman, Mrs. Orr Ewing, Mrs. Patch, infant and nurse, Miss Pearce, Mr. E. A. Powell, Miss Price, Mrs. Price, child and nurse, Mr. J. N. Purkis, Mrs. Renny and 2 children, Mrs. G. L. Roberts, infant and nurse, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Sowerby-Coo, Miss van Goethem, Rev. O. R. Vassall-Phillips, Mrs. Wagstaff, Mrs. Wall, Rev. E. H. Whitley, Mrs. Wilmer, child and nurse Mr. T. H. Wilson, and Mrs. Wray child and nurse.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

The annual meeting and prize distribution of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage will be held at Mahim at 5 p.m. on the 16th instant. His Excellency Lord Willingdon presiding.

LATE SWAMI NITYANANDJI.

A public meeting on the occasion of the anniversary of Shri Swami Nityanandji, will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaon, Kakadwadi. The Hon. Gokuldas K. Parekh will preside.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

The fourth anniversary and the third annual distribution of prizes of the Free Night School under the auspices of the above Association will be held to-morrow, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank. Mr. Maganlal D. Khakkar, J. P. has consented to preside and Mrs. Khakkar will give away the prizes.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

trict 8, Ahmednagar District 4 (for two weeks), Poona Town 13, Other places in Poona District 34, Sholapur District 2, Satara District 33, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 21 Dharwar District 23, Hijapur District 13. Hyderabad District 30 (for two weeks), Kathiawar Agency 34, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 67, Total 373.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S SOCIAL CLUB AND THE WAR

A successful dance was given by the Club on the 16th December under the patronage of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon in aid of the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency, War and Relief Fund and the sum of Rs. 500 has been handed over to the Honorary Secretary of the Fund from whom a letter of thanks has been received conveying the appreciation and thanks of Her Excellency.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, cholera or small-pox were registered in Bombay on Thursday. The total mortality, from all causes was 58, as compared with 94 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 91 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,396, out of which two were found to be plague-stricken. One of these latter had been caught in Dongri and the other in Khara Talao.

FATAL FALL.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday touching the death of a Hindu woman named Luxmibai, aged about 55 years. A Hindu goldsmith named Ramchandra Narayan, who was seated in his shop in Pathan Street on Thursday night heard a thud and on looking round found the deceased lying on the road in front of the shop. The deceased died on the spot. The door of her room which was on the upper floor was found fastened from inside and the window overlooking the spot where she had fallen was found open. Everything in her room was found to be in order. She lived alone.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the deceased from having fallen or thrown herself out of a window.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The first Sessions of the Students' Brotherhood will be re-opened to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when the opening address of the Session will be delivered by Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, B.A., LL. B., advocate, in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "Rabindranath Tagore." The Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D., has kindly consented to preside. The meeting is open to the public. Front seats will be reserved for the Members of the Brotherhood. The Junior Class will also meet the same day and hour at the Head-Quarters of the Brotherhood (Dr. Prabhaker's House, Girgaon) opposite Sir Mangaldas' House, Girgaon, when Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., will give the opening address of the Sessions. All High School students are requested to attend the lecture and joining this class.

HINDU WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on Friday touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Parvatibai, aged about 40 years. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. James Cunningham, an engineer in the David Sassoon Mill, was riding his motor cycle along Arthur Road at 10 a.m. on the 21st ultimo. According to his evidence, he noticed the deceased trying to cross the road and sounded the horn. The deceased ran in front of the cycle and in trying to avoid her, Mr. Cunningham ran into a lamp post. The deceased received a knock, and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital. Other witnesses deposed that the cycle was on the proper side of the road and was not going fast, and that the driver was not to blame. Medical evidence was to the effect that the deceased had Bright's disease and that the injuries sustained by her were not sufficient to cause death.

A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

JUVENILE THIEF.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Luxman Balkrishna, a Hindu lad, with the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Mr. S. A. Leao, Superintendent of the office of the Private Secretary to the Governor.

Mr. Leao, who had been to witness a circus performance at Lamington Road on the 29th ultimo, missed the watch and chain. He informed the Police, and P. C. No. 1188 E. who was on duty, made enquiries and arrested the accused with the property. The accused was convicted and as he was a juvenile offender, he was sentenced to receive eighteen stripes.

Mr. Leao asked the Magistrate's permission to pay a reward of Rs. 10 to the constable, as he was very much pleased to get back his watch which he valued particularly.

The Magistrate ordered the sum to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police to be paid to the Policeman.

DISHONEST RUNNER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Sitaram Govind Chavan, a runner employed in the Crawford Market Post Office, with the theft of Rs. 88 in currency notes and cash, belonging to Devnarayen Hargovin Joshi, a signaller employed in the same office. The complainant found that a vest which he had left in the office had been interfered with and a purse was missing from one of the pockets. The accused, who was the only person in the office during the complainant's absence, was questioned but he denied all knowledge of it. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the money from him. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GRAIN DEALERS' TRICK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nayanpalli charged Ramji Megraj and Devji Megraj, grain dealers of Null Bazar, with cheating.

The case for the prosecution was that one Ramchandra Sadoba was purchasing four "pailees" of rice from the accused. The first accused was measuring out the rice, and as the the third "pailee" was measured out, the complainant noticed that there was something at the bottom of the "pailee." He snatched the measure from the first accused's hand, when the second accused came to his assistance and attempted to snatch it back. On the measure being examined, it was found that it was ingeniously fitted with a false bottom, and a tight-fitting Indian cap was used for the purpose. Both the accused were convicted. The first a lad was sentenced to receive ten stripes, and the second to a fine of Rs. 75, in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL.

ARGUMENTS FOR BALRAJ.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

In the Delhi conspiracy case appeals at the Chief Court, Mr. Beechy began to-day his arguments for Balraj whose case, counsel said, was distinct from those of others. Counsel would not deny the existence of a conspiracy between Rash Benari, Basant Kumar and Dina Nath to commit murder, as the result of which a chaprasi was killed by a bomb at Lahore. Counsel then gave various dates prior to the date of that outrage during which Balraj was either too much occupied with his studies for the M.A. examination or far too away from Lahore as the tutor of the Jodhpur Princes, to become a member of the conspiracy. Balraj was a mere boy when Har Dyal preached his doctrine of passive rasistance, which, counsel described as being akin to the Irish "Sein Feinl" movement and not being *ipso jacto* criminal. Balraj was the son of Principal Harsraj, who gave his life for the D. A.-V. College so thoroughly did he believe in English education. Counsel stated that the story of proved. Counsel stated that the story of the approver regarding Rash Behari's introduction to Balraj was not only not corroborated but was essentially different from the version Rash Behari gave. There was further no agreement on Balraj's part to Dina Nath's proposal that the work on advanced lines should be begun in the Punjab. Counsel pointed out that the several versions as to how Basant Kumar came to be introduced and provided for at Lahore did not agree.

Further hearing of the appeal was adjourned to Monday.

C. I. OFFICER CHARGED WITH MURDER.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

To-day, before Justices Fletcher and Beachcroft, Mr. J. N. Roy moved for the transfer of a case in which D. C. Mukerjee, a police officer in the C. I. D., stands charged before the Sessions Judge of Khulna with the murder of a Brahmin girl, the wife of a Bachelor of Science of the Calcutta University.

Counsel said that the accused's duties being to report against political suspects he had incurred the displeasure of many influential people of Khulna, some of whom were jurors and the case had created great sensation in that distriot and the local papers had published accounts with sensational headlines.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Magistrate of Khulna to show cause why the case of the petitioner should not be transferred to another district.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The gross profits of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the year ended 31st December, 1914, including the sum brought forward amounts to Rs. 1,52,602, deducting therefrom the establishment and other charges amounting to Rs. 82,238 there remains a net profit of Rs. 70,363. The Directors will decide at their next Board Meeting as to how this balance is to be disposed of.

MR. & MRS. M. K. GANDHI.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENTERTAINMENT BOMBAY.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Gandhi, who are expected to arrive in Bombay by the incoming Mail, will alight at the Apollo Bundor this morning. Arrangements have been made to entertain them during their brief stay in Bombay, and a Committee has been formed for the purpose of entertaining them at an afternoon gathering at "Mount Petit", Pedder Road, on Tuesday next, the 12th inst.

The following gentlemen comprise the Entertainment Committee:—

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. G. K. Gokhalo, Vice-Chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Dinshaw, Manockjee Petit, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr. H.

MR. M. K. GANDHI.

The South African Indian Liberator who arrives in Bombay to-day.

A. Wadya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Esmail, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Kaikobad C. Dinshaw Adenwalla, and Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, (Hon. Secretary).

MRS. M. K. GANDHI.

PUBLIC RECEPTION BY BOMBAY LADIES.

Lady Mehta presided yesterday at a preliminary meeting of the Ladies of Bombay, held at the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to make arrangements for giving a public reception to Mrs. M. K. Gandhi.

On the motion of Lady Mehta it was resolved to present Mrs. Gandhi with an address of welcome, enclosed in a silver casket, at a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay to be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 4-30 p.m., on Friday January 15, under the presidency of Lady Mehta. It was also resolved to raise public subscription for the purpose.

A committee consisting of the following ladies was appointed to carry out the arrangements in connection with the reception:—Lady Mehta, Lady Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Lady Aga Khan, Lady Fazulbhoy, Lady Petit, Lady Rahimtoola, Lady Tata, Lady Jehangir, Lady Jagmohandas, Mrs. J. B Petit, Mrs. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, Mrs. H. A. Wadia, Miss S. Cursetji, Miss D. E. Wacha, Mrs. J. Sakkai, Mrs. P. D. Patani, Mrs. L. A. Shah, Mrs. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Mrs. Tribhovandas Variivandas, Mrs. G. K. Parekh, Mrs. K. P. Raichand, Mrs. B N. Motiwalla, Bai N. Gajjar, Mrs. M. Jehangir, Mrs. G. K. Gadgil, Dr. Miss N. Joshi, Mrs. N. Kothare, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Lukmani, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Haji Esuf Subhani, Mrs. Hamid and others.

Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir B. Petit. Mrs. Mohsin Tyebji, Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai and Mrs. Sirur were appointed Secretaries, and Miss Cowasji Jehangir, Treasurer.

CHINESE FINANCES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

"The Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent says that great satisfaction is expressed at the position of the Chinese finances at the end of the year. The land tax which is the gordian knot of the Chinese finance will be entrusted to Sir Richard Dane for reform. It is believed that with the aid of Indian experts it should produce a minimum of £20,000,000.

DEHRA DUN PAPER'S LAPSE.

SECURITY FORFEITED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

It is notified that the security deposit of Rs. 500 made by the newspaper "Cosmopolitan" of Dehra Dun has been forfeited under the Indian Press Act for having printed in its issue of 13th December last a comment on the war which has a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt and excite disaffection towards His Majesty's Government. All copies of the issue have also been forfeited.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

In response to a widely expressed desire of the Gaiety patrons, the management have made a welcome deviation in arranging for a 10 o'clock show to-night at the Framji Cowasji Hall, when a purely vaudeville entertainment is to be given by the following artistes:—Miss Gertrude Gebest, Miss dAdie Lennard, Miss Norah Moore, Miss Belle Sparks and Dr. Fraser (a local comedian). The public will no doubt show their appreciation of this enterprise by patronizing the show in large numbers.

NEW ARTISTES AT THE PALLADIUM.

At the Palladium, late La Scala Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, to-night, new artistes will appear. These include Wong Toy Sun, described as England's greatest illusionist, who will be assisted by Mdlle Elsie and Jas. J. Morris, a local favourite Irish comedian, and his clever dancing dog Tango. The pictures will include the latest animated war Gazette, and "The Murdoch Trial," a strong drama.

RE-OPENING OF PARIS THEATRES.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

Paris, which has been wildly clamouring for its panem et circenses—fancy bread and theatres—received the second boon in generous measure when the Comedie Francaise and the Opera Comique simultaneously opened their doors on December 6 writes a Paris cordespondent. So eagerly were places snapped up by a hungry population that both these theatres have decided to repeat their programmes of the day later in the week.

These programmes were fittingly sober and dignified, and the receipts of both performances go in their entirety to the victims of the war—that of the Francaise to the Belgian refugees.

The Opera Comique gave "La Fille du Regiment," while at the Francais "Horace" —Corneille's high Roman tragedy—very suitably was chosen.

Both performances ended with the singing of the "Marseillaise."

Never, perhaps, in all its long and glorious years has the historic hall of the Francais witnessed such a scene of enthusiasm and emotion, of the emotion that purifies and ennobles, as it did this afternoon. At first the vast audience, in which there were many children, was grave and quiet as Corneille's great tragedy of the Horatii unrolled itself before them. But when, in answer to the question asked by the Roman matron of the old Horatius, "Que voulez-vous qu'il fit contre trois?" the noble answer came in perhaps the most famous words in all French literature—"Qu'il mourut."

Emotion swept the great hall like a flame, and broke in a thunder of clapping.

Another unforgettable moment came when Madame Bartet advanced and declaimed, with magnificent restraint and pathos, a poem written specially for this occasion by the great Belgian poet Verhaeren entitled "La Fiere Belgique"—"Proud Belgium." All about me women's faces were grey with emotion. Men sobbed unrestrainedly. Madame Bartet's voice was choked, and her eyes, too, were wet. At the last words of the poem, "All honour to our country and our King," the audience rose to its feet, and a storm of bravos broke out. The singing of the Marseillaise and indescribable enthusiasm closed nobly a noble and unforgettable performance.

THE NAVAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 13,384-2; G. L. Vivian, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 15; Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co., Rs. 300; Messrs. Abdoolabhoy & Joomabhoy Lalljee, Rs. 300; H. Cooke, Yarborough, Esq., Rs. 50; R. B. Chapman, Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 75; Nursing Staff of St. George's Hospital, Rs. 100; Total, Rs. 14,224-2.

The amount subscribed in Ceylon has now reached, Rs. 4,529; while the Rangoon subscriptions total, Rs. 6,081.

Gifts in Kind.—Mrs. Muncherjee Kharaghat, 5 Mufflers; Mrs. Hallowes, 3 Mufflers, 2 Boxes Cigarettes; the Girls Friendly Socy Lodge, 4 Pairs of socks, 3 Mufflers and 1 pair, (wristlets); Bobs, 2 Balaclava helmets; and Cakes from Mrs. East, one; Mrs. Macdonald, two; Mrs. Bonny, one; Mrs. B. C. Read, one; Mrs. A. R. Burch, one; Mrs. Claude Hill, two; Mrs. G. W. Hatch, three; Mrs. W. Ladbrooke Shaw, one; and Anon, one.

Gifts much Needed.—*Mufflers, books*, Peppermits, (much liked at the front). *Cigarettes*, Balaclava Helmets, Soap, Plain Chocolate, Cardigans, Vests, Pants, Socks.

The following Railways have kindly consented to carry free by passenger train packages of gifts marked "Naval War Gifts" and addressed to Lady Peirse:

Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Bengal Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Nizam's Guaranteed State, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and North Western.

In the case of the Madras and South Mahratta Railway it is stipulated that the person tendering the package should also furnish a Certificate to the effect that the package contains Naval War Gifts only.

Owing to great pressure of correspondence Lady Peirse will be much obliged if *all letters and parcels* sent to her in connection with her Naval Appeal are clearly marked outside *"Naval Appeal."*

Letters and parcels should be addressed to Lady Peirse, Admiral's House, Bombay.

The Nawab of Bhawalpur who recently returned from England with his guardian Mr. Atkin, late Political Agent, is about to become a student at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Under the provisions of the Hostile Foreigners Trading Order the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has refused a licence to trade to Mr. Theodore Franz Wilhelm Achenwalla, chemist, Lucknow, who has been declared a hostile foreigner and has directed Mr. Achenwal to deposit all his assets with Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad. It is also notified that no person shall carry on trade or business with the following Hostile Foreigners and firms:—Mr. Vocke, Hide Agent, Cawnpore, and Mr. Achenwall, Chemist, Lucknow.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

GODOWN DESTROYED.

A destructive fire broke out in a godown at Mandvi, Bombay, yesterday, resulting in damage to the extent of about Rs. 35,000. The godown, in which hemp was stored, was situated in a lane between Clive Road and the G.I.P. Railway foot-bridge at Chinch Bunder. It was a ground floor structure of corrugated iron sheet, belonging to Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo, and rented by Dharsi Nanji, who estimates the value of the hemp stored therein at Rs. 33,000. It had been closed for some days.

On smoke being noticed issuing from the godown shortly after noon yesterday by P. C. No. 1512 B., information was given to the Fire Brigade, and the Mandvi, Babula Tank, Bhuleshwar, Fort, Byculla and Gowalia Tank Road engines quickly arrived on the scene. The flames had, however, spread throughout the godown by this time, and were spreading to an adjoining two-storeyed house on the one side, and the wooden over-bridge on the other. The Fire Brigade, under Mr. T. C. Greenop, therefore mainly directed their efforts towards saving these two structures: In about half an hour they succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading further.

The godown was gutted and the roof and some portion of the floor of the adjoining house were also destroyed. The damage to the bridge was slight. The adjoining house, which belongs to Haji Ismail Dawood, was tenanted by Hindus of the labouring classes, who were all safely got out of the building by the police under Superintendent Sanderson and Inspectors Barnes, Carter, Power and Weldon. The Salvage Corps, under Mr. Scully, also rendered great help. Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was also present. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE DEPARTING AMERICAN CONSUL.

Mr. Henry D. Baker, the American Consul, will sail from Bombay to-morrow on the P. & O. steamer India. Mr. Baker will proceed to his home in America, via London, and after a short visit at his home in Chicago will proceed with Mrs. Baker, who is now in America, to Petrograd, Russia, by the most practicable route.

The American Vice Consul Mr. S. S. Coleman, who returned, this week to Bombay after eight months absence in America, will have charge of the American Consulate until the arrival of a permanent successor to Mr. Baker. It is not known yet who Mr. Baker's successor will be but it is presumed he will arrive shortly. Mr. Baker desires to explain that owing to the great pressure of business he has been unable to make farewell calls on his many personal friends in Bombay but that his best wishes will be with them always. Mr. Baker also asks us to state that he is glad to render most hearty thanks for the many courtesies he has received in Bombay, both personally and officially and that he leaves India with most pleasant memories.

On behalf [redacted] and Austro-Hungarian [redacted] Bombay of whose interests [redacted] has had charge he states that he is grateful for many acts of special kindness towards them, especially for the arrangements by which wives of prisoners of war may now visit their husbands at Ahmednagar and also for prisoners of war now being allowed to write letters once a week instead of once a month.

Mr. Baker says he hopes to visit India again sometime in the future when the war is over and everywhere peace and goodwill reigns supreme.

The Government of Bombay has expressed to Mr. Baker its cordial appreciation of his efforts to maintain the cordial relations subsisting between the Governments of his Majesty the King-Emperor and the United States of America and also has especially thanked him for the assistance which he has rendered to Government in dealing with hostile foreigners since the outbreak of war.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. A. Benyon, Berks Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. R. Comely, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut. R. Dormer, Scots Guards.
Capt. A. Frame, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. A. Gatehouse, Northumberlands.
Capt. G. Hepburn, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. N. Orr-Ewing, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Rowell, North Lancs.
Capt. J. E. Turner, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Watson, Berkshires.
Lieut. A. Wilberforce, Sussex.

MISSING.

Lieut. C. E. Parker, Shropshire Light Infantry.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. A. Crum-Ewing, Seaforths.

GERMAN TRENCH GUN.

Writing in the "Paris Journal," M. Servin brings forward another example of the thoroughness with which the present war was prepared by the Germans. Special weapons have been prepared for every type of warfare. For trench fighting peculiar light guns, known as minethrowers (Minenwerfer) have been designed. These throw explosive projectiles short distances into the enemy's trenches, and their lightness makes the question of their transport an easy matter. There are several models, the largest throwing a projectile with a hundred-pound charge, and the smallest being about a three-inch gun, with a six-pound projectile capable of carrying two pounds of explosives. The medium size is a five and a half inch gun with a projectile carrying a thirty-pound charge. M. Servin states that though the weapons are apparently very formidable, considerably less damage has been done by them than might have been anticipated

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Whisky experts declare that the whisky is known by its age. Begg's whisky is bottled in three different qualities. Choose the one which best suits your palate and your purse. But never forget to shout, "Begg's whisky, please."

Begg's whisky is thoroughly matured and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED 1848, STILL GOING FORTMOST AND FIRST.

WHITE CAPSULE (8 years old) Rs. 2-12-0
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GOLD CAPSULE (20 years old) "Special Reserve" Rs. 4-4-0

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Uniform Quality maintained all over the World.

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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.

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Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Diver brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest fuel oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.
GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

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Send a post card, stating requirements and arranging appointment to—
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THE INDIAN ZADKIEL
FROM CALCUTTA.
A WEEK MORE IN BOMBAY.
India's Great Astrologer & Palmist.

T. P. Jotyshi, the Indian Zadhiel, is now on a short visit to Bombay and may be consulted any day till 12th January 1915 at the Talyarkhan's Building No. 2, French Road, Chowpaty.

The Indian Zadhiel enjoys the unique honour of holding testimonials from His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and His Excellency the Viceroy.

Varasfals, Horoscopes, &c., a specialty.

Terms moderate. Special appointments obtainable. Rs. 10 for consultation at his rooms: Rs. 20 for special appointment.

From 13th January 1915 all communications should be addressed to 92/4 Corporation Street, Calcutta.

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Decentred work of every description.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January, 9th, 1915.

A DANGEROUS POLICY.

Though we have already expressed our emphatic disapproval of the steps contemplated by the Government of India in their recent communiqué, for the purpose of curtailing the cultivation of cotton during the next season, it is essential, in the interests of cultivators themselves, seriously to consider some aspects of the problem which present themselves to business men who are not obsessed by the forebodings of certain traders in the raw material. Events have already falsified their prophecies, as to the old stock of cotton. And the daily operations now going on in respect of new cotton coming into the city in moderate quantities plainly shows that there is no reason to apprehend that there will remain on hand at the close of 30th June next a larger stock than what is normally the case. The only ground urged in support of the apprehension of a large stock is the diminished offtake which must be necessitated by the state of the war. It should be remembered that, according to the annual Trade Review, the exports of cotton to Europe and elsewhere, Japan included, amounted in 1913-14 to 30.80 lakhs of bales of which 1.08 lakh bales were exported to the United Kingdom, leaving a balance of 29.72 lakhs. Of this again there were exported to Japan 13.48 lakhs bales and China 54,000 bales. Thus 14.02 lakhs went to the Far East leaving 15.70 lakhs for Continental countries. Belgium absorbed 4.73 lakhs bales, say one-fourth of 16.80 lakhs; Italy 3.17 and France 1.47 lakhs. In other words the two Allies of England absorbed 6.20 lakhs of bales, and the neutral kingdom of Italy 3.17 lakhs bales. Their total comes to 9.37 lakh bales. Practically, therefore, the two belligerents opposed to the Allies have had imports of Indian cotton in 1913-14 as follows: Germany 3.48 and Austria 2.38 lakhs of bales. That is to say these two absorbed 5.86 lakhs of bales, which is equivalent to 35 per cent of the total Continental exports.

Now it goes without saying that Japan and China between them will be able to buy of our present season's cotton to a larger extent than 14 lakhs of bales, seeing that the raw material is most unlikely to be sold at a higher price, than 150 to 180 rupees for the descriptions the two countries consume. Again, it may be assumed, that Italy will be able, by the cheapness of the market, to absorb a larger quantity. It would not be in the least an exaggerated forecast if the Far East and Italy between them have larger imports, which would neutralise all that Belgium imported last year, say nearly 5 lakhs of bales. The United Kingdom is unlikely to take up more in spite of the cheaper Indian cotton, unless some of the Lancashire mills spin coarser yarns, for which there is a good demand. It is clear then that there may be a possible surplus of the quantity which Germany and Austria between them imported; say 5.86 lakhs of bales. But it is extremely probable that the consumption of Indian mills will be larger, seeing that, owing to the cheaper stuff, many are fast spinning coarser counts which are fairly remunerative. So that it will in no way be an optimistic estimate to assume that there may be an excess balance of about 4 lakhs of bales on 30th June next. This excess, it is possible, may be all absorbed should the war, happily come to an early end before that date. But for the present we leave that possibility out of account. Under these circumstances it is a question whether it is wise for the Government of India to direct the authorities in the principal cotton growing districts to oblige the cultivators to curtail their area for cotton and sow, instead, a larger quantity of cereals. The cotton crop of the season of 1915 will not come into sight to any considerable quantity till the opening of 1916. How much will have happened during the intervening twelve months? Is it unlikely that the war may be over before the close of the current year? In that case, is it not possible to conceive that the demand for cotton from the Continent will be exceedingly great? And if so, will not the excess of the stuff remaining on 30th June next of this season's crop be all absorbed? Taking a very moderate view of matters, we are inclined to think that the apprehension of a larger excess will be entirely dissipated, and those, who are at present ominously shaking their heads and prompting the Government will be the very first to reap the golden harvest of the higher price they themselves will contribute to bring about. How much of that large price will be the share of the cotton cultivators? Next to nothing. The lion's share will be that of the present agitators.

If that be the case, will it be right to force the cotton cultivators to contract the area of cultivation for the coming season? Apart from the principle involved in such a policy of interference, we think it entirely wrong for the Government to compel them to grow cereals. Suppose they do plant a larger area of cereals. Who is to guarantee the cultivators that there will be an abundant rainfall? Does not every Finance Minister nowadays base all his budget computations on an abundant or inadequate harvest? Should it unhappily occur that the monsoon of 1915 proves inadequate, will not the cultivators, who are asked to increase the area of cultivation in cereals, bitterly complain? With scarcity or inadequate rainfall, they may have only an 8 or 10 anna crop. What then? Will they not be very hard hit, and lose the profit on cotton which necessarily would be greatly enhanced in the bargain? Dearer grain, but with diminished yield, would hardly leave them any margin of profit under the circumstances hypothesised, certainly nothing to speak of compared to that to be obtained by the higher prices of a smaller quantity of cotton. Dearer prices of grain can at the best balance what the extended area of cultivation of cereals may bring. Not so as to cotton. The yield of cotton may be less, but will be more than made up by the enhanced prices as experience of the last 15 years has irresistibly demonstrated. More. The very merchants who have now persuaded Government into the belief that the surplusage of cotton will be great and therefore a contingent loss, would be the very first to profit, and that at the expense of the ryot! Every way they are gainers. And everyway the ryots are losers. Is that a just policy for the Government of India to pursue? After a fair consideration of all the possibilities and probabilities we do not hesitate to say that it is altogether a one-sided policy, calculated to profit in every way the cotton dealer and speculator at the expense of the ryot whom the Government wants to befriend. We trust the Government will seriously consider all the contingencies we have urged, and see how far they ought to withdraw from the erroneous and fallacious step they have been led into by the Conference. Between now and Budget day there is ample time to ponder on the matter with a view to set aside the decision previously arrived at and free the cotton cultivator from the restriction which is sought to be put upon him, as a free agent, who ought to be allowed to grow what he wants in his own interests.

THE SULTAN'S BETRAYAL.

Whilst the personality of Abdul Hamid was fairly well known all over the world, that of his successor to the Sword of Osman has remained obscure, alike to the student of politics and to the author. One reason for this has no doubt been the introduction of the *soi distant* constitutional regime, which took away from the palace, and with disastrous results, the direction of the external policy of the Ottoman Empire. Indeed, to the casual observer Mahammed Reschid V. appeared on the scene as a man broken in health and morale by the long and weary incarceration he had suffered in a gilded prison on the Bhosphorus at the instance of his despotic and ruthless brother. The laws of the new regime were supposed to give the Sultan no political latitude, and the nature of the new occupant of the Throne was presupposed either by lack of capacity or fear of consequences to desire none. It is interesting to note that, reverting to old practice, the British Ambassador to The Porte interviewed the Sultan personally to protest against the retention of the German crews on the Goeben and Breslau, and that Sir Louis Mallet pronounced that his Majesty's tone was homely and even enthusiastic about the friendship which Great Britain had always shown for the Sultanate, and that he "spoke with emotion about the departure of Admiral Limpus without having been granted a farewell audience." This is a very significant statement, for it proves bevond all doubt that the Caliph has been betrayed against his will and that he feels the indignity of the situation in which the treason of Enver Pasha has placed him and his brother Tourseff Effendi, the Heir to the Throne. This seems to show that the Sultan is not lacking in political interest, and that his personality has about it a distinctive individuality and the capacity for forming an independent opinion, although the opportunity was not granted for forcibly inflicting it. The only Briton of any repute who has given us an insight to the character of the Sultan was the late W. T. Stead, who went to Stamboul on the sole mission of adding the name of Mohammed V. to the long list of monarchs whom he had personally interviewed. In the following terms the late editor of the "Review of Reviews" summed up the Commander of the Faithful in 1909:—

I went to see him, expecting to find a reed shaken in the wind; a mere simulacrum of a sovereign; a conventional puppet of the palace going mechanically through the customary banalities of an audience. I came away feeling that I had struck upon a real man,—a man of slow but steady intelligence; a man genial and sympathetic in temperament; a man modest and retiring rather than ambitious, but, nevertheless, a man capable of firm resolution, and not by any means incapable of conceiving a high ideal *and adhering to his purpose with an altogether unexpected degree of firmness.* Above all I found in him a saving sense of humour; a shrewd and kindly wit; a willingness to listen and share the ideas of a stranger. There was no affectation in the Sultan. *He was a human being in a very difficult post,* who rather wistfully welcomed any serious converse on the duties and responsibilities of his high position. He is not as keen as an American news editor, he is not a hustler like Mr.. Roosevelt, nor a dramatic entrepreneur like the Kaiser, nor a complete man of the world like Edward VII. There may be about him a lack of alertness born of long seclusion; but after all has been said, Mohammed V. is a good man, a kindly man; a man with a mind and character of his own; a man with a conscience; and besides all he is the man who more clearly than any man I met in Turkey grasps with a kind of inherited instinct the only principles upon which it is possible to make the Ottoman Empire contented, prosperous and strong. That such a man should occupy the throne of the Near East is, I confess, to me the *most reassuring fact of the present situation.*

Four years later on the departure of 1914, we too can re-echo the words of Stead and say that, even at this late hour, if there is some faint hope for Turkey it is vested in the Sultan and in the hereditary dignity which he represents to the Ottoman mind. We must bear in mind that Stead was a keen judge of men, princes included; it was he who constantly exposed himself to ridicule by his belief in the goodness and nobility of the Tsar, a confidence vindicated to-day in the eyes of many. Moreover the political sympathies of Stead were never on the side of any system that did not stand for the well-being of the peoples who lived under it. There are two things more which Stead said of the Sultan that are particularly elucidating at the present juncture.

"What is the Sultan's policy? It is a policy identical with what the Young Turk's policy was believed to be in the first moment of popular enthusiasm which hailed the downfall of the Hamidian despotism.. The policy of the Sultan as he explained it to me and as it has been expounded to me by one of the most trusted of the diplomats in his service, is a policy of Peace! So far from being responsible for the Chauvinistic aggression of the last two years, it has been regarded by the Sultan with frank and unconcealed abhorrence."

The early policy of the Young Turks was not merely admiration but worship of British ideals social and political, when the British Embassy used to be widely cheered in the streets and the Kaiser's envoys hooted. One can honestly say that this was in 1908 the attitude of the Turkish mind. The despatch of Sir Louis Mallet on his last audience with the Sultan seems to bear out this part of Stead's statement. Again, the latter takes great care to mention that, within two years of the advent of the Young Turk, the Sultan had ceased to represent their views though he still retained their earlier ideals which had been so vociferously hailed in Great Britain. Yet to-day this unfortunate Prince has been compelled (in all probability at the point of the bayonet) to sign wierd papyri declaring a Jehad against all non-Germanic Christians. When the dismal chronology of the Enver-Liman intrigue is yielded up to our gaze we may find, strange though it may sound to say so, that we were never at war with the Caliphate at all; but that, on the contrary, we were defending it by destroying its most irresponsible enemies! In all probability the Sultan to-day is a prisoner in his own palace, jealously excluded from all communication with his followers and friends. Recent events have in no wise shaken the influence of the Caliphial throne in the eyes of the average Turk, and the average Turk is the direct converse of the Young Turk! Stead remarked in 1911: "Mohammed V. finds the prestige of the throne unimpaired in the eyes of the vast majority of his subjects even by the crimes of his predecessor." If the rumours that have constantly reached us of riots in the Stamboul garrison be in any wise true, then there is yet a faint hope of a Revolution which could overthrow the present system, and save the Allies from doing that which they would much rather that the Sultan did for himself; which moreover is the last hope, even if a forlorn one, for preserving some of the pristine place, power and dignity of the Empire which Britain has ever befriended and in whose defence in the past Britons have been willing to die.

Notes of the Day

Stagnation at the Front.

There is nothing so trying to the anxious watcher as the passage of time without definite results. To us for the last week it has appeared an anxious time. Apart from the sinking of the battleship in the Channel there has been nothing to ease the tension of the nerves, and we have yet worse times ahead. Winter campaigning is bound to be slow, and we must now reconcile ourselves to long periods when the news in the journals will be of such as order that it will appear sometimes as though the war was over long ago and that only some uncertain echoes of it were still floating on towards us. The low-lying flats of Belgium, specially in the Yser district and all along the coast, are every winter in a more or less flooded state for miles inland. We must in this connection remember that, earlier in the campaign the heroic Flemings purposely flooded their country by dynamiting the dykes, and thus inundating their ravaged country, till its depopulated villages and battered spires stood out upon the face of the waters in fanciful islands in picture books. What was originally the daring and desperate resort of a people that does not shirk self-sacrifice to impede the foe will at this time of the year be an impediment to both friend and foe alike.

The Change in the Situation.

But while the news from day to day seems to show little variation in the position, and we shall have to wait for the Spring before we hear of anything in the nature of a substantial move forward, the Allies are more the less consolidating their position. "Eye-witness's" latest report, which we publish to-day, points out that since the German failure to reach Calais, a definite change has occurred and the initiative has passed into the hands of the Allies. Thus the New Year has opened with a more favourable situation for the Allies than at any time since the commencement of the campaign. For the first time we are given some indication as to the strength of the British forces now in the field in Flanders. The original small Expeditionary Force consisting of four divisions has swelled into a "great army" which is steadily increasing in numbers. It is impossible to guage with any sort of accuracy the actual numbers but when a "great army" is officially spoken of in a war in which the numbers engaged are so vast it is fair to assume that there must be from 300,000 to 400,000 British and Indian troops at the front in Belgium, if not more,

Ireland in the War.

There has been a tendency in many directions to depreciate the part played by the Nationalists in the present campaign. It is suggested that volunteers from the Roman Catholic party have not come in in large numbers as was to be expected, and that the Protestant community has contributed more fighting men. All these suggestions are made to create a bad impression of the Nationalist's services to the Empire at this juncture. The true facts are that out of the 89,000 men in the Regular Army, no fewer than 52,000 are Roman Catholics. Since the outbreak of the great war Ireland has sent both volunteers and reservists to the number of 53,489 of whom 27,826 are Catholics. Again, the Nationalist Volunteer force, which was organised as a counterpoise to the Ulster Army, has sent to the Front 16,442 men as against 10,112 men the Ulsterites have contributed. These figures go to prove that the true and full facts have been kept back, or at any rate not made public. Mr. Redmond, in a recruiting speech, spoke strongly against those who were trying to prevent volunteering, whom he called cranks or revolutionists. The Nationalist gathering at Tuam, where Mr. Redmond made the speech, had the blessings of both the Catholic and Protestant Bishops, which is a unique thing in present day Ireland.

American Consul's Departure.

Amongst the passengers by to day's mail steamer Egypt is Mr. Henry D. Baker, who has been American Consul in Bombay for some time. Mr. Baker, who is going to Petrograd as commercial attaché, will be missed in Bombay, for he has been very popular here. His notes on commercial subjects in India, as they affect or might affect America, have been thought of so much value by his Government that they are now being published in book form. When the German Consul in Bombay hurriedly departed from the City on the day on which Britain declared war on Germany,—he was away a clear 36 hours before we knew of the declaration,—Mr. Baker stepped into the breach, and took charge of German interests here, and later on he assumed the task of watching the interests of other enemy subjects in Bombay,—and performed the duty with the greatest tact. An evidence of his personal popularity was seen at the Fourth of July dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel last year, when a large company, representing every community in the city, assembled.

The Oil-Pressing Industry.

At a time when there is on all sides in this country a demand for active co-operation on the part of the Government in the development of indigenous industries, it is interesting to find that an important industrial survey, initiated by the Government of Bombay, has concluded, and the results thereof is a matter of earnest consideration by the authorities. Towards the middle of 1912 the Bombay Government ordered a survey of the oil-pressing industry in this Presidency on the lines of the surveys already undertaken of the handloom and leather industries, the expert chosen for the purpose of the new survey being Mr. Yeshwant Ganesh Pandit, who has had considerabe experience of the oil-pressing industry both in the United Sates of America and in India. In addition to being asked to make a thorough investigation of the methods and conditions of the industry in all the chief centres of the industry, he was also desired to indicate the special difficulties with which it had to contend and the practical measures which, in the light of his investigation, he would recommend for its development and improvement. The results of Mr. Pandit's survey are now embodied in a large Blue Book, which should prove of the highest value to all interested in the industry, as well as the export and import trades connected with it.

One of the Most Important Industries.

That the oil-seeds industry is one of the important industries of this country will be realised when it is seen that in the Bombay Presidency (inclusive of Sind) alone there are nearly 4,000,000 acres,—not 400,000 as mentioned in the Government Resolution on the Reports,—under cultivation of these seeds and the value of the export trade in 1912, amounted to over 520 lakhs of rupees. The chief seeds from which oil is extracted in the country are the cotton-seed, groundnut, castor oil seed, rapeseed, linseed, poppy-seed and mowraseed. Linseed alone is exported from India to the value of over 420 lakhs in a year, while the value of mowra-seed exports reaches 240 lakhs, castor oil seed 123 lakhs, rapeseed 92 lakhs, groundnuts 92 lakhs and cotton-seed 73 lakhs. The importance of the oil seed industry to the country is thus apparent. But, as every one knows, instead of these seeds being pressed in this country and the oil exported to western countries, India has been exporting the raw material in large quantities, allowing the oil to be pressed and refined outside the country, thus losing a source of immense profit. The Bombay Presidency imported vegetable oils, to the value of nearly six lakhs of rupees in 1912-13,—oils which, if the necessary facilities had been forthcoming, could have been manufactured locally. The indigenous oil pressing industry in this Presidency is an old one, as everywhere else in India, and, though the methods may be crude, it plays an important part in the economy of the country. Mr. Pandit calculates the total daily output of the *ghanis*,—the indigenous oil-pressing machinery,—at 155 tons. He also thinks that the *teli*,—the native oilman,—will be able to hold his own for a long time to come, inspite of the introduction of power machinery from the West. Mr. Pandit, however, says that the economic condition of the workers is generally far from satisfactory, chiefly on account of the high prices ruling in the land.

Mr. Pandit's Suggestions.

Mr. Pandit's suggestion that the establishment of co-operative societies among *telis* should be specially encouraged, is accepted by Government. The Government, however, regards as impracticable his suggestion that, to prevent undue export of oil-seeds and oil-cake from the country, an embargo in the form of a tax should be placed on such export. The proposal, on the other hand, that municipalities should be recommended to treat with special consideration newly established oil mills, commends itself to the Government. Mr. Pandit has an interesting, and, we think, a practical suggestion to those engaged in the cotton mill industry. He suggests that attached to these mills, wherever possible, there should be oil pressing departments, which can be worked without requisitioning any extra power from the mill plant. Many other interesting suggestions are put forward by Mr. Pandit, which should be carefully studied by all interested in the industry.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH ROUT.

TWO CORPS ANNIHILATED.

ADVANCE IN ALSACE.

SITUATION IN BALKANS.

A Russian official statement describing the Turkish defeat at Sarykamysh, says that in spite of rigorous winter and the necessity of fighting sometimes at the altitude of 10,000 feet, our troops brilliantly fulfilled their alotted task. Having repulsed the frenzied attacks of the Turks, they enveloped and annihilated almost the whole two army crops, taking the remainder of one of these corps prisoners. The pursuit is being continued.

The Turkish defeat in Trans-Caucasia is expected to have an early decisive influence on the military situation in the Balkans, the general desire being to sink differences. A meeting of the Kings of Roumania and Bulgaria is [illegible]

A Petrograd communiqué states that Russian troops attacked Prasnysz and almost entirely annihilated the enemy. In Bukovina four towns were occupied, two of which are on the direct route to Transylvania.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Crewe announced that it was the definite opinion of the Admiralty that the Formidable was sunk by two torpedoes from a mine.

A telegram from Brussels received via Berlin says the report that Cardinal Mercier has been either arrested or guarded in his palace is entirely false.

The Press Bureau has published an authorised denial of the story which appeared in the American papers to the effect that H. M. battleship Thunderer struck a mine in the North Sea on Nov. 17.

A Paris communiqué reports some progress in Alsace, but adds that persistent rain and the condition of the country made movement difficult.

"Eye-witness" in his latest report says that the New Year opened with a more favourable situation for the Allies than at any time since the commencement of the campaign. Since the German failure to reach Calais, he adds, the initiative has definitely passed in the hands of the Allies.

INDIAN TROOPS AT THE WAR.

INDIA'S SHARE OF THE COST.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In the Lords yesterday Lord Crewe said concerning the cost of the Indian troops that the provisional arrangement which at present holds good is that the normal expenses should be paid by the Indian and the remainder by the Imperial Government, but what the final arrangement would be he was not in a position to say.

TURKS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

TWO ARMY CORPS ANNIHILATED.

ALMOST TWO CORPS ANNIHILATED.

TURKS ENVELOPED AT SARYKAMYSH.

HEAVY CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8.

An official statement says:—Having received reinforcements, the Russian troops attacked the Turks concentrated at Ardahan, inflicting a complete defeat on them and capturing the standard of the Eighth Regiment.

Subsequently it was discovered that the bulk of the Turkish forces had taken the offensive against Sarykamysh. Having advanced over mountainous roads covered with snow and across extremely steep ridges, the Turks were without supply convoys or field artillery, although they were plentifully supplied with munitions.

The task of our troops was to check the large forces of the enemy on the Ardahan front and create a barrier sufficiently strong to defeat the Ninth and Tenth Army Corps at Sarykamysh.

In spite of rigorous winter and the necessity of fighting sometimes at the altitude of ten-thousand feet, our troops brilliantly fulfilled their alotted task.

Having repulsed the frenzied attacks of the Turks, they enveloped and annihilated almost the whole two army corps, taking the remainder of one of these corps prisoners, with quantities of artillery, machine-guns, animals and baggage.

The pursuit is being continued.

IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The papers emphasise the importance of the Russian victory. The latest Russian communiqué fully confirms the Turkish defeat. The Russians captured an immense quantity of guns, mitrailleuses and ammunition supplies. The Turkish losses in killed and wounded were very great.

VAIN ENDEAVOUR TO COVER RETREAT

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.

Details of the Turkish defeat at Sarykamysh show that the Turks endeavoured to cover their retreat, but in vain. The portion of the railway between Kars and Sarykamysh which was destroyed, has been repaired already and communication restored.

THE CAPTURED COMMANDERS.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 7.

It is officially stated that the Turkish divisional commanders captured in the Caucasus belonged to the Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Divisions, with the Chief of the Staff.

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW

NOTE OF SOBER CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Papers of all shades of opinion welcome Lord Kitchener's statement which was dominated by a note of sober confidence.

There is, however, general regret at the paucity of detailed information, particularly with regard to recruiting.

Articles in the papers emphasise the encouraging response to the call for officers which disposes of German arguments that Britain would never find sufficient leaders.

The press likewise pays a tribute to the work of the troops in the Colonies, which are no less praiseworthy than those in Flanders.

DEATH OF GARIBALDI'S GRANDSONS.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN ITALY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The death of two grandsons of Garibaldi fighting in France has aroused resentment in Italy. The arrival at Genoa of the remains of one of them occasioned a great demonstration, crowds shouting "Down with Germany" "Vive la France" "Vive il Trentino."

The police vainly endeavoured to suppress the demonstration and seized the flag carried by Garibaldian vetean, but the crowd recaptured the trophy. Vast crowds attended the funeral of Garibaldi's grandson at Rome.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

PERSISTENT RAIN IMPEDES MOVEMENT.

ARTILLERY COMBATS IN BELGIUM.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Jan. 7.

A communiqué says:—

From the sea to the Lys only artillery combats have occurred. We had advantage almost constantly and our batteries put to flight some German aeroplanes flying towards Dunkirk. The enemy violently bombarded a Belgian bridgehead southward of Dixmude.

We successfully repulsed a violent German attack in the region of Lille. The enemy took one of our trenches but we brilliantly retook it and also wrecked by mines part of the German works.

From the Somme to the Aisne artillery duels have occurred.

We stopped the enemy's works eastward of Rheims by mines.

The Germans in the Argonne replied feebly to our artillery. Our progress northwestward of Flirey is more important than was at first reported. We captured a portion of the enemy's first line.

We maintained our positions at Steinbach. Persistent rain and the condition of the country made any movement difficult.

German attacks near Watwiller and Kolschlag were easily repulsed. We progressed in the direction of Altkirch and occupied the woods four kilometres westward of the town. Our heavy artillery silenced the enemy's guns. The latter bombarded the hospital at Thann throughout the day.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

A Paris communiqué last night said:—Violent German attacks at Lassigny, in the Argonne in the Verdun district and on the ridge dominating Steinbach have all been repulsed.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

GERMAN DENIAL OF ARREST.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7.

A telegram from Brussels received via Berlin says the report that Cardinal Mercier has been either arrested or guarded in his palace is entirely false.

The telegram also contradicts the report that Belgian priests have been arrested for reading Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter.

OFFENCE AGAINST SACRED COLLEGE.

ROME, Jan. 6.

With regard to the arrest of Cardinal Mercier a high ecclesiastic declares that the Pontiff cannot push the neutrality of the Holy See so far as to ignore an offence against the Sacred College which neither Cavour nor Bismarck dared commit.

A BERLIN VIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A Berlin semi-official statement agrees that Cardinal Mercier was justified in consoling the civil population, but says that he transgressed authority when in the pastoral letter he interfered in a political quarrel.

LATEST REPORTS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Berlin denial of the arrest of Cardinal Mercier appears to be a concession to the world's opinion.

The latest telegrams from the Belgian frontier affirm that Cardinal Mercier's Palace has been guarded by German sentries since Saturday when a German officer refused to allow the Cardinal to go to Antwerp and that most of the Antwerp clergy have been arrested.

PROTESTS FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes protests from the leaders of Protestant denominations against the arrest of Cardinal Mercier, including the Bishops of Salisbury and Armagh, Dr. Clifford, General Booth and Sir William Robertson Nicoll.

REVOLUTION IN ALBANIA.

ROME, Jan. 7.

The revolution in Albania is extending.

FAVOURABLE NEW YEAR SITUATION

HOW THE BRITISH ARMY HAS SWELLED.

URE WAR AND HARD FIGHTING.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Eye-witness at Headquarters says:—

"New Year opened with a more favourable situation for the Allies than at any time since the commencement of the campaign. So far as the British are concerned, the original small Expeditionary Force of four divisions has now swelled to a great army which is steadily increasing in numbers. It has become inured to war and can look back on a record of hard fighting such as British troops have seldom sustained in the past."

He points out that even when active operations are not in progress there is a continual effort to gain the mastery by sniping and bombardment by trench morars and hand-grenades, demanding qualities of enterprise, coolness, endurance and devotion equal to any other form of warfare.

ENEMY'S ADMIRATION OF BRITISH EQUIPMENT.

The German companies now consits of a mixture of active sodiers, Landwher, Ersatz, Reservists and Volunteers. There appears to be a good deal of sickness in the enemy's ranks and some units have been temporarily withdrawn owing to typhoid.

Among the points in which we fairly claim superiority is clothing. Most of the enemy's prisoners express the greatest admiration for the better quality and warmness of British clothing.

ALLIES TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

After reviewing the various stages of the war Eye-witness says:—

[illegible] a slow but marked change has occurred, resulting in the definite passing on the initiative into the hands of the Allies. Although the enemy is acting on the defensive it does not mean that he has altogether given up attacking; but his attacks are more in the nature of counter-attacks, either to regain lost ground or relieve pressure on other parts of the German line.

Only by balancing total results of the attacks of both sides and understanding the difference of motives inspiring them, can a clear idea be obtained of the really marked progress of the Allies.

BRITISH SOLDIER'S EFFICIENCY.

MORE GERMAN TRIBUTES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Writers in the "Vorwaerts" and the "Frankfuerter Zeitung" pay a tribute to the efficiency of the British soldier, who "yields to no attack." They say:—

"A soldier who has been through an Indian frontier war could not fail on the European battlefield, for such fighting demands energy and endurance. The British soldier ranks first as a marksman owing to his long training."

The writers praise the British Commissariat and Intelligence Service and for clever adaptation of the experiences of a Colonial war to European conditions. They say that the really best characteristics of the whole British nation are to be found in the Army. Therefore the British troops are by no means to be despised.

FRENCH ARMY PROVED A SURPRISE,

GERMAN PAPER'S CHASTENED MOOD.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.

The "Lokalanzeiger" discusses in chastened mood the fighting qualities of the Allies. It patronisingly remarks that the war has developed in "Tommy Atkins" good qualities as a professional soldier. It says Britain's efforts prove her determination to conquer "which we respect even in an enemy."

The French Army, it continues, has proved a surprise, showing little theatrical heroics, but, instead, displaying perfect training and use of cover, while the French artillery is splendid.

The Germans have still a lively recollection of General Joffre's attempt to outflank the Germans. The writer also pays a tribute to the tenacity and stubbornness of the Russians and Belgians.

INDIAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

On the Stock Exchange next to the activity in the War Loan come the Indian stocks, in which since the reopening there have been hundred markings in the three and half per cents. and fifty in the three per cents. within the narrow range of quotations.

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

DESIRE TO SINK DIFFERENCES

MEETING OF KINGS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is expected that the Turkish defeat in Trans-Caucasia will have an early decisive influence on the military situation in the Balkans. Already evidence is not wanting of a general desire to sink differences.

It is officially declared that both the Bulgarian and Rumanian Governments are successfully endeavouring to reach a settlement of outstanding differences. A meeting of the Kings of Roumania and Bulgaria is mooted.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN BUKOVINA.

GERMANS DISLODGED WITH BAYONET

PETROGRAD, Jan. 8.

A communiqué says:—Wednesday passed in almost complete calm left of the Vistula except on the Sukha-Bolimoff front where the Germans by sapping protected by steel shields endeavoured to advance against the Russian positions.

The Russians dislodged with the bayonet the Germans who had captured some Russian trenches at Sukha, capturing five German mitrailleuses.

The Russian offensive on Buckhovina con[illegible]

SEVERAL TOWNS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 7.

A communiqué states:—"Our troops suddenly attacked Prasnysz in the region of Mlawa and almost entirely annihilated the enemy there with the bayonet. We captured some prisoners.

There were only minor engagements on the other fronts. Our progress continued in Bukovina, where we occupied after fighting, four towns, two of which are on the direct route to Transylvania."

INVASION OF HUNGARY EXPECTED.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN ARMY DISPIRITED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Viceroy's report from the Secretary of State, says:—

The "Morning Post" correspondent, at Budapest, says that the Hungarian troops in the Carpathians are suffering terrible hardship from cold and lack of food, while the Russians are better clothed and feel the cold less. The Austro-Hungarian army is described as dispirited and the invasion of Hungary is expected.

The Russians officially announce the defeat of three Turkish Army Corps in Trans-Caucasia, one at Ardahan and two at Sarykamish, 30 miles south-west of Kars, one of latter being captured complete with its General. The correspondent says that most of the trophies that were captured were of German origin.

GERMAN DIGNITY.

FISHMONGER'S AWFUL LAPSE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Commander of the Fifth German Army Corps has sternly rebuked a fish-contractor who used a notepaper heading which contained a few words of English. He said that to use such notepaper was improper and showed little understanding of German dignity.

"CELESTIAL FAVOURS."

An order of the same General throws an interesting sidelight on the mental condition of sections of the German Army. The General warns men against buying so-called letters of "Celestial favour," containing a confused poem, costing three shillings.

The letter is intended to be concealed in the breast to protect the bearer from misfortunes. The printers offer retailers most generous terms.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Mr. Ellis Griffith has resigned the Undersecretaryship of the Home Office for purely personal reasons.

THE "FORMIDABLE" DISASTER.

SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

CAPTAIN'S MOST GALLANT ACT.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Crewe announced that it was the definite opinion of the Admiralty that the Formidable was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine. He added that the captain signalled to another ship not to stand by as there was danger of a submarine attack. That was the most gallant act, worthy of the highest traditions of the Navy. (Cheers). It must be a consolation to their relatives that the men went down like heroes, thinking of their comrades in the Fleet.

Lord Crewe paid a tribute amid cheers to the gallant rescuers.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

According to German newspapers a submarine reported by wireless that she had sunk the Formidable. British destroyers pursued her but she escaped.

LORD CREWE'S TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

SMALL COST OF SUPREMACY AT SEA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

In the Lords, Lord Crew stated that the Fleet every month was getting stronger and that the manning for all the great forthcoming new ships had been completely provided for.

Lord Crewe paid a warm tribute to the victors in the Falkland Isles engagement. He said there were now only two German cruisers and two armed merchantmen on the High Seas and they could not long escape the penalty.

Students of history would agree that there had never been a naval war in which the supremacy at sea had been obtained so rapidly and at such a small cost.

It was impossible to thank the Navy too heartily, but we must not forget the ships from Australia, the assistance of France and the work of the fine Navy of Japan.

THE SCARBOROUGH RAID CRITICISED.

Lord Crewe [illegible] Scarborough raid, and said that breaches of the Hague Convention might be countered, but they would not be countered by indiscriminate reprisals. They would, however, as in the case of the outrages in Belgium, recoil in the long run on their perpetrators.

AN AMERICAN CANARD.

AUTHORISED DENIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The Press Bureau publishes an authorised denial of the story which appeared in the American papers to the effect that H. M. battleship Thunderer struck a mine in the North Sea on November 17th.

MINE PERIL IN NORTH SEA.

LOSS OF TWO STEAMERS AND A TRAWLER

LONDON, Jan. 7.

It is announced to-day that two steamers and a trawler have struck mines in the North Sea. Twenty-five were drowned and some are missing.

VALUE OF THE BATTLESHIP.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 8.

Admiral Jellicoe in a letter to a relative in Ceylon says:—

"Glad to know we are in people's thoughts and prayers for we need them. Our enemy is bold and skilful and with new methods of warfare, mines and submarines, it requires great care and vigilance to retain our superiority in the battleship class which will be the ultimate arbiter of the command of the sea."

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 7.

The Canadian Pacific will resume the Trans-Pacific service in March. There is evidence that these waters are now clear of the enemy.

GERMAN ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Mr. Bryan has informed the German Ambassador that America as a neutral cannot investigate his charges that the Americans have supplied dumdums to the Allies.

Mr. Bryan added that if the Ambassador furnishes proof of shipment of forbidden war material President Wilson will use his influences to prevent the traffic.

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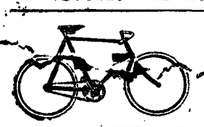

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(Continued on 6th column.)

LADY WILLINGDON'S SCHEME.

THE TRAINING OF INDIAN MIDWIVES.

NOW READY TO START WORK.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon entertained at tea at Government House, yesterday afternoon, about eighty lady presidents of sections and lady workers in the Lady Willingdon scheme for improving the condition of poor women and the training of Indian midwives. Among those present were: Lady Jamshedji Jijibhoy; Lady Dinshah Petit; Lady Dorab Tata; Lady Heaton; Mrs. Claude Hill; Mrs. J. H. Turner; Mrs. W. E. Lumsden, Mrs. G. Carmichael; Mrs. H. L. Hepper; Mrs. E. J. Palmer; Mrs. L. Robertson; Mrs. Stanley Reed; Mrs. D. N. Bahadurji; Dilshad Begum; Mrs. R. Row; Mrs. C. M. Burham; Dr. Miss Dosibai Patel; Dr. Miss Navajbai Mehta; Mrs. Yardi; Mrs. D. L. Joshi; Dr. Mrs. Hirabai Gilder; Mrs. Mangalagauri Chunilal Setalvad; Mrs. Shums C. Tyebji; Dr. Kashibai Naurange; Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai; Mrs. Badrudin Lukmani and many others.

OBJECTS OF THE SCHEME.

After tea, the guests adjourned to the Durbar Hall, where in welcoming them her Excellency said:

In welcoming you here this evening and thanking you for your generous response to my request for assistance in carrying out the Scheme, I might remind you that last year a meeting of ladies was held at which the following objects of the scheme were explained:—

The object is to create an interest in the work done by the Bombay Sanitary Association towards reducing the infant mortality and the dangers to mothers due to the ignorance and superstition of the native midwife and the women who employ her.

This is quite a thing apart from training nurses for India or training Indian women as nurses.

We have to deal with a class of people who, from poverty, ignorance, or superstition, cannot be reached by simply providing trained nurses unless they are taught to appreciate them and are induced to employ them.

Our aim is to put the native *dai* or midwife under trained supervision so as to minimise the risk to mother and child.

It will be impossible to get rid of this class of women at once, but a good deal can be done by bringing them under control, and by legislating on the lines of the Midwives Act, England, 1902, to gradually re-place them by a better class.

The position of these native dais must however be taken into account. In some cases, the are hereditary holders of the title, and some consideration must be given to them; for this reason; we are trying to improve them not with the idea that they can take the place of the trained nurse, fresh from Hospital, but to reduce the risk to the mother and child and to get them in touch with the trained nurses and Lady Health Visitors, so that their work can be supervised until the demand is created and the supply provided for a better trained class of nurse.

What is of equal importance is to educate the prospective mothers to appreciate a better class of nurse, to provide them with trained assistance during labour and greater inducements and facilities for Lying-in-Hospitals: the ultimate object being to improve the class of nurse by creating a demand for a higher standard resulting in a reduction in the infant mortality and risk to the mother.

There are ten Municipal District Nurses and five Health Visitors who attend poor women in confinement and give instruction in personal and domestic hygiene; they are empowered to give aid in the shape of a bed, blanket, milk, etc., and disinfectants to women who are certified by a Magistrate to be in a deserving condition.

There are 10 Municipal Dispensaries; and at each of them, these native women have been collected and a course of demonstrations and instructions given to them in their own language.

With the funds at our disposal, we are now able to provide 10 more trained women and expect shortly to have a Maternity Home where poor women may go for confinement and where native dais will be trained.

The lamentable ignorance and supersition coupled with the crude and primitive methods at delivery are to a large extent responsible for many of the deaths of infants and mortality of the mothers.

EDUCATIVE MOVEMENT.

Our idea is to get to know these women and their methods, and induce them to call in skilled aid and ask for the help of a municipal trained Nurse free of charge, and to notify all births and deaths to the Health Department, and all cases of sickness among women.

Education for the employer is as important as training the employed. Constant and suitable instruction in personal and domestic hygiene in the homes of the people will go a great way in improving the status of the native midwife, by creating a demand for more skilled attendance.

There are 160 of these women who have been thus instructed and who are known to the District Registrars and the Municipal Nurses.

Weird and incredible descriptions are given of the methods employed by these women during and after delivery—methods which cannot fail to increase the risk of the mother and reduce the chance of the child.

It must be understood that this movement is an educative one directed—first, at removing some of the risks by controlling the dais, secondly, by providing more Lady Health Visitors to induce mothers to ask for more skilled attendance by visiting the homes and explaining the advantages.

What we want is the assistance of the ladies of Bombay, both rich and poor, in educating the women, and this can only be done by providing more Lady Health Visitors to visit the homes of the poor and instruct the mother on the importance of personal and domestic hygiene and the necessity for employing only those nurses who are certified as capable of attending them during labour.

NOW READY TO START.

Continuing her speech, her Excellency said:—Since then donations amounting to Rs. 20,000 have been received; and many ladies who are not able to give personal assistance have subscribed to the Fund and expressed their sympathy with the movement. The Corporation of Bombay have agreed to provide a small Maternity Home which will be of great benefit.

We are thus now in a position to start the work and the details of the Scheme will be laid before you. Thirty ladies have accepted my invitation to become Lady Presidents of Sections in the city, and 56 ladies have agreed to become lady workers.

I should like here to say that a movement of this sort is perhaps new to India, and ladies in this country have as yet not taken that active interest in work of this kind amongst the poorer classes. There are signs, however, of a desire to do so, and I sincerely trust that by inaugurating this work, we shall be giving an interest to the lives of many Indian ladies in this and other directions, which will be of great benefit to them and their fellow-creatures in the future.

The work will not encroach very seriously on your time, and our idea is not to interfere with the home life of Indian women, but to let them understand that an interest is being taken in their welfare and induce them to appreciate the value of more hygienic conditions during illness.

ADVICE TO BE GIVEN.

The details of the working of the scheme were then explained to the meeting, their attention being specially called to the following advice to be given by the lady workers:—

No woman should be attended in confinement by a native midwife unless the midwife has a certificate from the Health Department; all births should be notified and registered at once; when women are too poor to pay for medical attendance of a nurse, they can obtain aid from any Municipal Dispensary; and women able to pay for medical attendance or a nurse should be advised to call in their own doctor or nurse.

A vote of thanks to her Excellency brought the meeting to a close.

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AMERICAN COMMERCE AND THE WAR.

BRITISH REPLY SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The "Telegraph" of Washington is reliably informed that Britain's reply to President Wilson's Note will be satisfactory. It will promise some concessions and deny the right of America to demand the others.

The Government sent a long Note to Britain insisting on an early improvement of the treatment of American commerce by the British Fleet. The American Ambassador conferred with Sir Edward Grey.

The Press Bureau said that there had been no delay or discourtesy regarding the British Government's receiving the Note, and an answer would be sent as soon as possible in the same friendly spirit as that of the American Note.

EXPORT OF COPPER.

BRITISH ASSURANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

It is understood that assurances have been given here, that Great Britain will not interfere with shipments of copper to Italy, if consigned to reputable firms and shipped in Italian ships. Shipments to Sweden and Norway also will not be interrupted.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The decrease in imports in December amounted to £3,559,914 sterling in value and in exports to £17,047,992. The decrease in imports for the year amounted to £71,302,090 and in exports to £95,014,564. The increase in food, drink and tobacco imported in December amounted to eight millions and the decrease in raw cotton imported amounted to five millions and wool £586,964. The decrease in the export of cottongoods amounted to five millions and of woollen goods over a million.

TRADING WITH ENEMY SUBJECTS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

An Order in Council excludes Greek, Armenian and Syrian subjects of Turkey from the Aliens' Restriction Order.

Another says that transactions with a branch outside the United Kingdom of an enemy bank or business shall be considered transactions with the enemy.

SALE OF ABSINTHE.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

The sale of absinthe in France has been finally prohibited.

MOFUSSIL COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The principle that every division in the Presidency should have a model college of its own has been definitely accepted by Government in unmistakable terms. The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill remarked on the Karnatak College debate in the Legislative Council:—"Government in 1903, when the Hon. Mr. Giles was Director of Public Instruction first emphatically encouraged the idea of establishing an Arts college at Dharwar." The popular demand for it dates much earlier but the question was revived by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie while on a visit to Dharwar to open the Agricultural Exhibition in 1909. The Bombay Legislative Council adopted unanimously in 1912 the Hon. Mr. Rodda's resolution requesting the Government to start a college at Dharwar. Sir P. M. Mehta during the debate characterised the absence of a college at Dharwar as a blot on the educational system and Lord Sydenham cordially agreed with him. The Hon. Mr. Hill gave an undertaking, on behalf of the Government, that none would be more glad than themselves to finance the projected college, if practical proof of earnestness were given. He was not particular about the sum to be collected by the people. In fact, he said, that it did not matter whether it was two lakhs or three lakhs. In 1903 the Hon. Mr. Hill went down specially to Dharwar and exhorted the Lingayats to support the scheme. They have already raised their quota of a lakh for the college and the Karnatak College Association has already paid Government Rs. 50,000. The balance of Rs. 50,000 will we hope be paid shortly. Your contemporary, which has been enthusiastic about the Karnatak College since its inception has now delivered a tirade against the whole principle of mofussil colleges. It has waxed eloquent on the intellectual atmosphere of Poona, Ahmedabad and Bombay and protests against any college being started in the jungle. This is a blow aimed at the Karnatak College, though our contemporary has been careful not to mention it by name. It has awakened rather too late in the day and preaches the exploded doctrine that higher education should be the monopoly of certain places. The myth of Oxford and Cambridge has been long ago given up in England and flourishing universities have been started in almost every important centre. So long ago as 1640 endeavours were made to bring about the foundation of a northen university for the benefit of counties remote from Oxford and Cambridge. The Victoria University took its origin in the institution known as Owen's College, founded for the purpose of affording students who were unable on the ground of expense to resort to Oxford and Cambridge an education of equally high class nature with that given at these centres. The creation of the Queen's University in Ireland has done away with the exclusive system of education in Ireland. Wales has now got its own university and colleges at Bangor, Lampeter and other places. Your contemporary upholds education, forgetting that some exclusive system confers a monopoly on certain places and emasculates others. If indeed Dharwar is the jungle described by your contemporary, then there is all the more necessity for the foundation of a college in its midst. The Karnatak College is a question mainly between the Karnatak and the Government. The Kanarese people, whom your contemporary has purposely gone out of its way to insult, have strenuously fought for it, and the Government have solemnly pledged their word to start it. It would be a breach of faith to go back upon their word and the Government owe it to themselves and the Karnatak to start the college on the condition of monetary contribution being fulfilled. A college is the best intellectual centre. To withhold it deliberately from the teeming millions of the Karnatak and sneer at them is simply childish. Your contemporary mentions only Poona, Ahmedabad and Bombay as the centres where only higher education should be developed. What about Sind? Is the Dayaram Jethumal College to be abolished? But for Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal's splendid and generous donation of Rs. 10 lakhs which made the creation of the Science Institute and the conversion of the Gujarat College into a Government College possible, I have not the least doubt that your contemporary would have turned Ahmedabad also into a jungle. Weeds grow in the famous capitals of yore and jungles are concerted into the best cities by the hand of man. We do not make much of the metropolitan polish and it need not be forgotten that the ancient universities of India were purposely founded far away from the cities, in the heart of jungles. Your contemporary seems to have little knowledge of recent educational problem. It saddles the Director of Public Instruction with the observations made by the Government in their Resolution on Education. It was Government who said that the starting of new colleges would be a tempoarry palliative. They proposed to reduce the overcrowding in colleges by raising the Matriculation standard and transferring the Previous to school. The last-mentioned reform contravenes directly both the letter and the spirit of the Indian Universities Act. The desperate remedies proposed by the Government are quite useless. They cannot stem the flow of students to colleges. Much has been said about the laxing of the Matriculation standard and your contemporary quotes the Matriculation examiners in its favour. This is the first time we hear of the examiners condemning themselves. Those who have even the most elementary knowledge of Matriculation statistics knew full well that the cry of the laxity of the standard is hollow. If there has been any laxity in 1913 it was due to the reform in the course, pressed on the University by the Government.

We had nine colleges in 1885 for 950 students. We have 10 colleges in 1914 for 4.675 students. A bare mention of these facts is quite sufficient to prove to the hilt that the root of the evil is the inadequacy of colleges in the Bombay Presidency and they should be placed at convenient centres all through the Presidency. Monopoly is bad in everything but its effects are disastrous in the field of education.—Yours etc.,

EDUCATION.

PAYMENTS TO THE ENEMY.

AN OFFICIAL INTERPRETATION.

EXTRAORDINARY BLUNDER BY THE TREASURER.

A remarkable instance of how the Royal Proclamation forbidding payments to the enemy has been interpreted in official circles is given by the "Morning Post." It concerns (says our contemporary) an English firm which had an agent in Austria. The agent, an Austrian subject, wrote in October to his London principals asking them to pay him all moneys due to him since a period shortly anterior to the commencement of the war, through an Austrian firm which has a branch of its business in London. He stated that the Austrian firm would be able to include in its remittances to Austria the amount paid to it on his behalf by the British firm. It at once occurred to the British firm that if they were to lend themselves to any transaction of the nature indicated they would be guilty of a breach of the King's Proclamation. It also struck them as peculiar that the Austrian business house, which has large transactions in this country, should be in a position to remit to Austria money collected in London. Accordingly one of the principals proceeded to the Home Office, where he had an interview with an official, to whom he produced the original letter from the agent in Austria and asked for advice. The official told him that the case he was reporting "was not the only one in which the enemy firm in question was involved, and he asked me to leave him the letter containing the request to my firm." The English merchant and his partners considered the case as against the enemy traders one for investigation, especially in view of the admission that this was not a solitary instance. They assumed that this investigation would take place. To their great surprise they received six days later the following communication from the Treasury, which is quoted textually, with, of course, the omission of all names.

Treasury Chambers.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has forwarded to this Department your letter, and in reply I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to say that no objection will be taken to your paying to Messrs.—London, the salary due by you to Mr.——against repayment to Mr.——of an equivalent amount by Messrs.——in Vienna.

In any communication from yourselves or Messrs.——in London through a neutral country to Vienna on the subject a statement should be enclosed to the effect that the transaction is authorised by this Department.

This letter conveyed to the English firm a permission for which they had not asked. Moreover, it bore on the face of it that the Treasury was aware of and apparently acquiesced in the passing of communications between Messrs.——'s branch office in London and their head office in Austria. The Treasury, in fact, endorsed the forwarding of this remittance with its official approval. The English firm wrote again expressing their own belief that the transaction would be an infringement of the Proclamation and asking for confirmation of the unsolicited permission. They received after a week's interval the following reply, signed by the same official hand:—

Treasury Chambers.

In reply to your letter of the—instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to say that their Lordships' sanction to the arrangement in question was given on the assumption that "no remittance was to be made during the war" by Messrs.—to Vienna. Subject to this condition they do not desire to withdraw the authority conveyed to you in Treasury Letter No.—of the—instant.

The vital portion of this second communication is emphasised by italics in order to draw attention to what appears to be peculiarly subtle and futile distinction suggestive also of an afterthought It is perfectly obvious that the first letter contemplated an immediate remittance of money through the enemy firm operating in London to the enemy country. Moreover, when the war is over the need for restrictions will have disappeared. As our informant remarks: "How it came to pass that the Lords Commissioners committed such a blunder is quite inconceivable, for it is clear that if many such mistakes occurred the objects of the Proclamation would be defeated by the very acts of the Lords Commissioners, and large sums could find their way to the enemy through the agencies of enemy firm."

This particular incident taken bby itself is, of course, of no great moment. But it suggests disquieting possibilities. How many cases have occurred in which enemy firms have acted on the authority of the original dictum laid down by the Treasury? Above all, what steps have been or will be taken to ensure the enforcement of the Proclamation "during the war?" What may happen after the war is not in issue.

RECRUITING BOOM.

EFFECT OF THE RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The unexpected strength of Christmas recruiting mentioned by Lord Kitchener, was mainly due to the German raid on the north-east coast which added a new division to the Army in two days and an army corps of men during the holidays. Before the raid a Christmas slump was expected instead of which the normal rate was doubled. The influence of the raid is still being felt in the weekly returns. The universities and public schools have furnished 20,000 officers since the war began and about 40,000 old boys for the ranks.

FATAL FLYING ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Captain Walter Lawrence, Essex Regiment and Flying Corps, who obtained his first experience of flying in India, was killed in a flying accident on Saturday.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" TRADE DIRECTORY.

(*Continued from 1st column.*)

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LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

NEWS FROM CAMEROON.

WORK OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE

The "African World," publishes the following letter describing on trustworthy authority an incident in the campaign in Cameroon, of which no official account has been issued:—

It is necessary to commence from the time war was declared, and when the Mounted Infantry on August 8 left Kano for the front. The march to Yola of 400 miles took only 17 days, which taking all things into consideration, must be considered a splendid performance. To travel 24 miles a day in West Africa, and in the rainy season too, is no easy matter. Six officers of the M.I. accompanied the column, together with an intelligence officer and a doctor, and, upon reaching the River Benue they at once started for Tepe, the small frontier station just inside the Cameroons, and actually on the River Benue. This column of M.I. acted as the advance guard to the 2nd Battalion of the W.A.F.F.'s. which was then at Yola, about 30 miles away from Tepe. On August 25 the M.I. came into touch with the enemy at Tepe. and repulsed them with the loss of three officers and a N.C.O. It was after this fighting, which only lasted about 25 minutes, that a most distressing incident occurred, in this way:—Captain T. S. Wickham, D.S.O., of the Manchester Regiment, had taken a German officer a prisoner, and, placing his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, he made the remark, "You are my prisoner." The German cried out for mercy, and begged that his life might be spared, and at the same time his orderly was told to respect the Englishman. Captain Wickham then turned round to ask his commanding officer what he should do with the prisoner. when the German officer's orderly brought up his rifle, shot Captain Wickham in the throat, and practically blew his head off—nothing more terrible could have happened. Needless to say, the German was at once shot, together with his orderly, in addition to which the village of Tepe was burnt to the ground.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

An officer writes:—

I am very much surprised to see in the English Press so little mention made of the field telegraphs, or signal service, as it is now known. In time of war the signal companies of the Royal Engineers are one of the most important and necessary arms of the service. They are the nerves of the Army.

Most of the important towns in the north of France and also London and Paris are in direct touch with General Headquarters. These are called the main lines of communication, and upon them pass a continuous flood of traffic for the hospital bases, ordnance, remount, and store depots. From General Headquarters radiate wires to the various army corps headquarters, and again each army has its communications to the divisions, which further, have wires right up to the brigades. It will thus be seen that in the space of a few minutes the War Office is fully and clearly informed of what is going on in the firing line. In fact, were the lines joined straight through it would be possible to hear the roar of artillery and the bursting of shrapnel in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

As the tide of battle turns this way and the other and headquarters are constantly moving, some means have to be provided to keep in constant touch with General Headquarters during the movement. This emergency is met by cable detachments. Each detachment consists of two cable wagons, which usually work in conjunction with one another one section laying the line whilst the other remains behind to reel up when the line is finished with. A division is ordered to move quickly to a more tactical position. The end of the cable is connected with the permanent line, which communicates, to Army Headquarters and the cable detachment moves off at the trot; across country, along roads, through villages, and past columns of troops, the white and blue badges of the signal service clears the way. Behind the wagons rides a horseman, who deftly lays the cable in the ditches and hedges out of danger from heavy transport and the feet of tramping infantry with the aid of a crookstick. Other horsemen are in the rear tying back and making the line safe. On the box of the wagon sits a telegraphist, who is constantly in touch with headquarters as the cable runs swiftly out. An orderly dashes up with an important message; the wagon is stopped, the message dispatched and on they go again.

At Le Cateau the situation was so desperate that signal companies were sent to the trenches to assist the infantry in repelling a heavy attack. For this piece of work we were highly complimented by General Smith-Dorrien, who at the same time expressed his great satisfaction at the way in which his communications had been established throughout the campaign.

Telegraphists are often left on duty in the trenches and lonely farm houses, chateaux, &c., close to the firing line, and I leave it to your imagination to picture how difficult it is to concentrate one's mind on the signalling and reception of important messages while the air is filled with the deafening roar of artillery and the screaming and bursting of shells. An experience of this kind happened to me a short time ago in a lonely chateau on the Ypres-Menin road. The chateau was the centre of a perfect hell of German shrapnel for nearly a week, until it became almost untenable and was abandoned by the Headquarters Staff. The general gave instructions that a telegraphist was to remain behind to transmit important dispatches from the brigades, and I was left in charge of the instruments in this shell-swept chateau for a day and a night. On the second day the Germans broke through our trenches, and the wires were cut up by shell fire. I was given orders to evacuate the building and smash up my instruments. These I saved by burying in a shell-proof trench, and then had to escape between our own fire and that of the enemy's across a field under a terrible tornado of shrapnel. On the early morning of the same day one of our cable detachments was cut up and another captured by the Germans only to be retaken by our sappers and drivers after a desdesperate and glorious fight.

In the region of the Aisne, where the hilly and wooded nature of the country admitted of much cover, spies often took advantage of this to tap our wires. The lines are constantly patrolled by mounted linemen, whose duty is attended with much risk. On one occasion a lineman, in passing along his patrol, noticed that there was a quantity of slack cable lying on the side of the road. Dismounting to coil it up out of the reach of traffic he found to his surprise that a piece of spare wire had been tied into the main line, and upon investigating discovered that it led to the top of a haystacks, the wire being cunningly hidden in the straw. Going further down the line he tapped it and reported the matter to headquarters, then, mounting guard over the haystack, he awaited the arrival of an armed escort, who discovered the spy, together with several days' supply of food hidden in the depth of the hay.

Telegraphists of experience can often detect if anyone is tampering with the line. An operator on duty at Bavai, near Mons, was listening attentively to the buzz of the various stations in circuit on an important line when his attention was arrested by a very faint drone, which he knew immediately was caused by induction from another cable. He amused himself by writing down on a scrap of paper the signals as they faintly echoed in his receiver. Some French telegraphist, he thought, sending a cipher message. An officer looked over his shoulder, "Hello," he said, "so you understand German." When the excitement had subsided after the telegraphist's explanation, a scouting party was dispatched from ends of the wire, and succeeded in making a very neat capture. Wireless telegraphy, of course, plays an important part in this war, most of the larger aeroplanes being equipped with apparatus, by which means they swiftly communicate important observations to headquarters. The

WHY THE RUSSIANS LEFT LODZ.

GERMANS OUTFOUGHT.

RECORD OF DESPERATE FIGHTING

The following semi-official statement was issued at Petrograd, on December 7:—

On the left bank of the Vistula the warlike operations during the first half of November (old style) developed as follows: At the end of October our rearguards pursuing the Austro-German forces in retreat towards the south-west, reached the front along the Warta and Nidzitsa Rivers, strongly protected by the right wing.

The restoration of the roads, which had been completely demolished, and the organisation in these conditions of our rearguards, considerably hampered any offensive movement on our part, and the enemy profited by the fact to repair their railway lines. Gradually we learnt of the removal of the Germans towards the north, and the concentration of important forces of the enemy on the Slupce-Thorn front, which constituted a serious menace to our right wing and its communications with the rear.

At the same time the roads in Silesia, in front of our other armies, were closely barred by Austrian troops brought from Galicia, and supported in part by German forces, and as a preliminary strongly fortified on the Czenstochwa-Cracow front. This new military combination made necessary a partial modification on our front towards the north by a considerable portion of our forces.

GERMANS BREAK THROUGH.

This modification was carried out under the protection before mentioned of our right wing, which attracted a series of desperate attacks near Vlotslavsk Kutno and Lentchitsa. Having impeded the German movements by the fights already mentioned, we developed the necessary forces to check the offensive which the Germans were planning on the Thorn-Slupce side.

Afterwards the Germans for several days made obstinate attempts to break up our army, whose right wing was supported by the Vistula. On the 19th ultimo the enemy, after incredible efforts and sacrifices, succeeded in breaking our front in the region of Piontek, after which a German avalanche rushed through the breach thus formed, making for Strykoff, Brzeziny, Koluski, Tuszyn, and Rzgoff.

Aiming at the right wing of our troops fighting in the Lodz region, and to the west of that town, the Germans furiously attacked our forces threatening their rear.

About November 22 strong German columns advancing west of the Warta were already approaching Lask. Meanwhile our troops, in very difficult circumstances, continued to fight with increasing energy. In the region north of Lodz they obstinately repulsed the desperate attack of the Ger-

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these circumstances have created a new situation for further operations, requiring a more advantageous occupation of certain other points.

CRACOW OPERATIONS.

On December 5 the Germans attempted an offensive movement in the direction of Mlava and Prasnysch, but were repulsed with severe losses.

During the last few days the enemy have been attempting a new outflanking movement to the south of Cracow against our left wing. The reinforcements which have reached our troops found the bridge over the Dunetz, near Kurovo, destroyed, and the heights on the left bank of the river occupied by the enemy.

Under a sustained fire, one of our glorious regiments forced the river up to their necks in icy water, and captured by storm the heights of Tengoberge, thus assuring the passage of the rest of the Russian troops.

The official statement also points out that forces of the enemy composed of German and Austrian effectives have been observed to the north of Cracow and also to the south of the town. This intermingling of forces is due to the fact that the Austrians are no longer capable of independent action, and have to be supported by the Germans.

A temporary stalemate seems to have set in in the East Prussian operations and on

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Indians and the India Office.

The "Indian Patriot":—A readjustment of the machinery of Government so as to secure to Indians an equal voice and equal opprotunity has been on all hands admitted to be necessary. In name, indeed, the Government of India is responsible to the Secretary of State, and the latter is responsible to Parliament, which means in effect that the Civil Service is responsible to Civil Service. The Secretary of State ordinarily knows nothing of Indian affairs, and whatever he may say in Parliament is bound to be supported by his party. His real strength is derived from his Council, and his real support from his party in Parliament. Indian opinion does no affect his position; it can be safely ignored. A remedy is possible only either by abolishing the Council altogether, making the Secretary of State dependent on his own opinion and on his knowledge or by so changing the constitution of his Council as to enable him to have the benefit of genuine Indian opinion, tempered by the conservative faith and traditions of Anglo-Indian members and corrected by the judicial sense of an independent party of men of British experience and traditions. This will secure to the Secretary of State the three-fold assistance of Indian, Anglo-Indian and purely British opinion. Whatever power may be

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AGENTS WANTED.

HEROISM OF A SIGNALLER.

The following story occurs in a letter from the front:—

A signaller in the Border Regiment was wounded at about 10 o'clock in the morning. His thigh was broken, and he lay in such an exposed position that he could not be brought in, and dared not move. When it became dark there was no one within hail, and he had to do his best to reach a place of safety by his own efforts. He found that the only possible means of locomotion was, half lying, half sitting, to propel himself backwards by his hands, dragging his wounded leg. He know roughly in which direction to go, and through the night he managed to travel a distance which he thinks may have been two miles. As soon as there was enough light in the morning to see, he made out a body of men not 200 yards from where he lay, English soldiers, who turned out to belong to the Welsh Regiment. As he lay, waiting till he should recover the use of his hands, exhausted by his efforts, he saw the company enter a trench, the officer and one man remaining visible, and he saw that the man was a signaller. Presently, in another direction, his eye was caught by two German snipers entering a building about 400 yards from the trench. He was lying near a tree; he moved to get the tree between himself and the building, and then able once more to use his arms, he took two pieces of paper from his pocket, made movements to attract the attention of the signaller, and when he had succeeded he signalled, by semaphore movements, that he was lying there unable to move, and that two Germans were entering the building. The answer came that he was to lie still and that he would be brought in: the officer detached a party to enter the building and the Germans were caught before they had fired a shot.

THE KINDLY FRENCH.

The following is taken from a letter from a Colonel of Artillery, dated November 24:—

The thing that strikes one most about here is the calm way the country folks are taking their troubles. They are all housing refugees and feeding them and putting us up and helping us in every way. They are constantly under shell fire, but go on quietly with their farm work as if nothing special were happening. They all have sons or brothers with the army, and if said sons and brothers are anything like the old stock they should put up a good show. The old dame whose cottage I am living in was most insulted when I tried to pay her for some coffee and things. Simply wouldn't hear of it, although she is jolly hard up and helping refugee pals, etc. I managed, however, to keep her going in coal and a few supplies for which she actually wanted to pay me. I wonder how many cottagers one would find in England of her stamp. A thing we would like much is a few packs of playing cards. A few cheap boxes of dominoes would also be useful.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

Our reserves on the Piotrkoff side, in the districts of Tuszyn and Rygoff, forced the enemy by their energetic action, first to cease their further offensive against our rear, and then to pass to the defensive. At the same time our troops concentrated on the Lowicz-Skierniewice front succeeded in seizing Strykoff and Brzeziny, cutting the communications of the German troops who had penetrated to Rzgoff and Tuszyn.

In this manner by November 23 the general situation had already become definitively favourable for us on the front Zdunska Wola-Sieradz-Lodz. The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, found it necessary to pass to the defensive and entrench themselves. As for their reserves, they were all directed towards Strykoff, in order to support the troops cut off who, from the Rzgoff-Tuszyn front, were retracing their steps towards Brzeziny and Koluski.

At the same time the Germans, by desperate attacks, endeavoured to prevent us from definitively drawing a circle round their forces gathered in the neighbourhood of Brzeziny.

By November 26 the Germans, by incredible efforts, had succeeded by means of repeated night attacks in reaching Strykoff. In this action, as they themselves officially admitted, the Germans suffered tremendous losses, due to the fact that they had to force a passage under cross fire, and retreat into an area enclosed by our troops.

The losses of the enemy's divisions which took part in this penetration of our front and the abortive outflanking movement were so great that they had to leave the front of the battle, which nevertheless continued. According to the stories of prisoners, other contingents whose companies numbered 260 or 280 bayonets were so reduced that they could count only 70.

One of the consequences of the Lovitch-Lodz battle, which resulted so unfavourably for the Germans, was the bringing up of large forces to their eastern front.

In all, the Germans brought up six army corps and five division of cavalry, part of which came from the Western front, while part consisted of new formations. This arrival in mass began about November 25, and enabled the Germans to continue their attacks on our positions between November 27 and December 5.

These attacks, however, were not made in combination, and remained barren, in view of which, in the evening of December 5, the Germans abandoned their offensive, having suffered serious losses.

On December 6, the Germans no longer displayed any activity, and kept at a distance from our front. Simultaneously the arrival of fresh German contingents was revealed by a change in the grouping of the Austrian forces, which were reduced on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front, and considerably increased to the south of Cracow, where a portion of the German troops was also directed.

In this way the Czenstochowa region lost for the time its previous importance. All

EMPIRE WARSHIP.

PROPOSED GIFT FROM BRITONS ABROAD

There are about 3,000,000 British subjects who reside outside his Majesty's Dominions, and the suggestion is made that they should be given an opportunity of doing something for the Empire of which they are all proud. Lord Selborne and Lord Aldenham, in a letter to the Press indicate how this can be done.

"The movement has taken definite shape in the formation of a League, known as "The Patriotic League of Britons Overseas," the object of which will be to unite the efforts of our widely-dispersed compatriots abroad, and so to enable them to take joint and concerted action in the present crisis. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to become patron of the League, and an influential central committee, including Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Sir Mortimer Durand, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Sir Gerard Lowther, Sir Claude MacDonald, Sir Robert Balfour, M.P., Sir Robert Harvey, Mr. A. A. Booth, Mr. G. B. Dodwell, Mr. Alexander Finn, Mr. C. V. Sale, and many other gentlemen who are equally well known abroad, has been formed.

It has been agreed that the most suitable gift to the Mother Country from our fellow-subjects abroad would be a warship. The Admiralty have been approached, and have consented to apply the contributions from the League to one of the larger ships now under construction, or to an addition to a class of cruiser most useful in seas abroad, according to the amount received."

It is hoped, the signatories to the letter add, that after the war the organization in some form or other may be made permanent, and that our fellow subjects abroad will continue to contribute voluntarily but systematically towards the defence of the Empire. The money would be applied to the upkeep of a cruiser or to some definite object which would be clearly identified with their patriotism.

Mr. F. W. Hayne and Mr. W. Maxwell-Lyte are undertaking the duties of joint hon. secretaries of the league, at 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. Prospectuses, containing full information, and printed suggestions for the formation of branches will be forwarded on application to that address.

The Government of India are pleased to sanction the grant of free passage by rail to and from their homes to Indian soldiers of non-mobilised units, who under misapprehension returned to their regiments from furlough or leave on the outbreak of the war, and who have since been, or may subsequently be, permitted to avail themselves of the unexpired portion of such furlough or leave.

will continue to be exercised from the India Office. That control must be an enlightened control, not unduly influenced by the prejudice of one section of opinion. Without this fundamental change, it is impossible to change the character of the Government in India; and towards its achievement, the Viceroy who is best acquainted with the present conditions of India, and is animated by the desire to lay a secure foundation in the contented loyalty of the people, can do most. Not only in this, but on every question bearing on the status of India, Lord Hardinge can do a kind of service which on new Viceroy can be expected to render with his knowledge and insight.

India and Democratic Ideals.

The "Tribune."—As education spreads and the present line of activities develops, there is no doubt that western democratic ideals of progress will become more firmly established in the country. Even now there can be no doubt about this fact and there is nothing in the ancient traditions and civilisation of India that goes against modern democratic ideals—rightly interpreted. It has been proved that there were democratic forms of Government in ancient India and the village system of Government, which prevailed almost till the end of the 18th century, was modelled on a democratic basis. The Indian monarchy was, when rightly understood, not a form of personal autocracy. The King was, in essence, a servant of the people and the Hindu ideal king—Rama, was obliged to banish his faithful wife out of deference to the voice of the subjects, even though that was wrong. There were Councils of Elders, as in Japan, whose duty was to interpret popular voice and advise as to popular well-being. Later, however, these monarchies degenerated into personal despotisms and from that date the decline and fall of Indian political power might be traced. It will therefore be seen that in following western democratic ideals of progress, we are not forcing any new and inconsistent feature into our national life, but we are only reviving the most enduring and well-tried system of progress we had, under more favourable and re-assuring conditions.

Mr. Gandhi's Work.

"The Punjabee":—At last there has been official recognition of Mr. Gandhi's work. At a farewell reception given to Mr. Gandhi in England on the eve of his departure for India the Under-Secretary of State who was present congratulated him in his great work in South Africa and paid a tribute to Mr. Gandhi's ambulance movement. We hope this will finally silence those narrow-minded critics, whether in a section of the Anglo-Indian Press in this country, or elsewhere, who are never tired of saying that the passive resistance movement was either unlawful or a mistaken movement. As a matter of fact it was inspired not merely by the loftiest patriotism but the highest form of Imperialism, and Mr.

people of South Africa and of the Empire. The only alternative to the passive resistance movement would have been either acquiescence on the part of the Indian community in an inferior status or active resistance. The latter would have been a criminal movement, and as such would have been condemned by public opinion in England as well as in India, while the former was clearly unthinkable, being inconsistent with the self-respect of an intelligent and patriotic community. The policy that was actually followed was neither the one nor the other, and we may see its fruit in the vastly improved atmosphere in South Africa, to-day, so far as the Indian question is concerned.

Judges and Juries.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—We published a story hailing from the P. P., showing how the District Judge of Benares, fell foul of the jury, because the latter would not take the statement of the police in regard to a case as gospel truth and how he referred the matter to the High Court of Allahabad which however threw him overboard and upheld the verdict of the jurors. Here is another instance of the same kind which comes from the Madras side. In the case, the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, differing from the opinion of the assessors with whose aid the case was tried, convicted two men on a charge of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life. Like the Judge of Benares, he had his hit against the assessors, whose verdict he characterised as "unintelligible" and showed a tender feeling for the police, who, according to him, were incapable of "converting an accidental drowning into a murder." But, alas when the case came on appeal before Justice Oldfield and Napier, they found the verdict of the assessors, as quite intelligible and set aside the conviction and sentence of the lower court.

MACHINE GRAVE DIGGER.

CHICAGO'S LATEST EFFORT IN INVENTIO

The latest invention, the discovery of which is due to a special demand created by the European war, says Reuter, is that of a mechanism designed to dig graves.

A Chicago concern has perfected the device, and has started upon thirteen of the buriers which have been ordered by two of the Allied nations. The new machine, it is said, can also be made of use in the digging of trenches.

The sale of enormous quantities of barbed wire has been a feature of the international trading in New York. Not only are all the barbed wire manufacturers working at their utmost capacity, but a few new factories for the making of wire have been started. The demand comes at a peculiarly opportune time for American manufacturers because the use of barbed wire in many States is now prohibited by law.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

OFFICER'S TRIBUTE TO THEIR BRAVERY.

An officer commanding an Indian regiment at the front has written to a friend an interesting letter on the Indian troops. His letter, which is dated November 26, is published in the "Morning Post." It runs:—

"I have only recently come out of the trenches, and now can answer your letter. You ask if there is anything you can do for officers or men of the regiment. We have been awfully well done by any number of people, and the usual things—comforters, socks, woollies, &c.—come to us in heaps. What every regiment of the Indian Army now wants is vaseline, to rub on their feet in the cold, to prevent frostbite. We found three huge cylinders of it in ——— yesterday, and bought it all, at a cost of £3. There was no more in the place, and we scooped it, but charity begins with one's own men. Another want is cigarettes. These go more quickly than we can buy or beg them.

"There is another thing, and one that presents very great difficulty. A Gurkha's foot is very wide at the toes, and in consequence we have been at our wits' end to get our men booted suitably for this winter. So far, I have had 26 men invalided from frostbite, and winter is only just beginning. Many regiments are much worse. What we want, I think, is a broad goloshe. We can get very big boots and we vaseline them and dub them and give the men three pairs of socks, and try to get them to change their socks twice a day, and so on. I tell you, I fear frostbite more than 1,500 Germans. I and my Company Commanders are hard at it making charcoal, and trying every dodge we can think or hear of to compete with the coming winter, but, as you know, the Gurkha is the most cussed young beggar you can meet. He would far rather get killed than think, and I believe he would rather get frostbitten than bother to take precautions.

A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

"The Germans and Russians, who have to anticipate fighting under severe winter conditions, have pull-on boots. They can then sleep without their boots on except when actually in the fighting line, and they can stuff their boots with straw or chaff. They can take off their boots in a second to change into dry socks, and have thus every chance to escape being frostbitten. Also the calves of their legs are not tightly bound with putties, which cause congestion of blood to the feet and consequent chilblains and frostbite. Our lace-up boots and putties, which take a long time to take off and put on, are quite unsuitable for a winter campaign in Europe. [redacted] long [redacted] gun[redacted] discarded my shooting [redacted] and putties, and my feet are in excellent case, so, *experto crede*, I know what I am talking about. Now, what's to be done. Goloshes? Pull-on boots? Very wide and easy boots? It is all a matter of £. s. d.

"With regard to the Indian Army, it is doing quite well. I must say the German artillery has been a surprise packet for us, but we're all right and, man to man, the Germans simply can't stand up to the Gurkhas or the Garhwalis with their *kookries*. The other night some of the Garhwalis got into a German trench, *and those behind heard the Germans screaming*. Three officers and one hundred men were taken prisoners, and a lot more were killed.

"We had a baptism on the 2nd, when I lost seven of my British officers and four Gurkha officers killed. We thus had eleven killed in one day, besides two British officers and three Gurkha officers wounded. Since then we have had two killed and one wounded. But the Battalion is full of fight, although were we fighting men and not mechanical appliances we should enjoy it more. But these Germans have every appliance one can think of. Their Infantry is rotten, but they have trench mortars, mines, bombs, siege guns, periscopes, automatic rifles, special facilities for sharpshooters, field glasses, in fact, every sort of mechanical device that has ever been invented. However, we shall win, for their men are not as good as ours."

ENGLISH CUP,

F. A. COUNCIL'S DECISION.

On Dec. 7, the Council of the Football Association decided to continue the competition for the English Cup. That determination has at least the merit of consistency, which the cancelling of the international games had not, says the "Westminster Gazette." To abandon the Cup Ties would have been a wholly illusory concession to public opinion. It would not have released a single player from the big professional clubs. One of the misfortunes of [illegible] cussions about professional football is that so few of its critics understand its organisation. That is based on the Leagues. They are the cement which holds the whole fabric together. So long as the Leagues exist the clubs and the players are tied to the game. Whether they play an extra game or two for the Cup makes no difference to them. They have consecrated their lives to play, and they may just as well play in two competitions as in one. But we have no feeling of envy for the town which in the year when a call was made for young men who were physically fit to defend their country has the name of the local team of professional footballers inscribed upon the Cup.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce in China has decided to effect measures to consolidate the sugar industries in China by (1) deciding the area to get materials, (2) not allowing more than two factories within one area, (3) arranging for the sugar refineries to receive Government inspection, and (4) ordaining that those who are already engaged in the business should get licenses for the same within the next

HUNGARIAN OPPOSITION TO KAISER'S PLANS

COUNT TISZA'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS MAJESTY.

The "Morning Post" publishes a remarkable letter received by the London correspondent of a Hungarian newspaper from a friend in Budapest. It proves what has been asserted more than once, that the Hungarians are extremely dissatisfied with the situation, and hints that they may seek to make peace separately.

The correspondent gives a piquant account of the Mission of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, to Germany, supplied by a Liberal member, to whom the Count related what happened:—

The Prime Minister first of all had an interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, but, of course, they only discussed the political side of the question. Tisza put in quite clearly to him that he could not guarantee the good will and loyalty of Hungary unless more attention was paid to the interests of the country. He saw the Minister of War, the Great General Staff, and went from "Pontius to Pilatus," but was, of course, everywhere referred to the Emperor.

KAISER'S ANGER.

Tisza says that the Emperor was very much annoyed, and at first did not want to believe that the Hungarian Opposition had taken to threats, for he counted upon the unity of all parties in the two Empires for the great cause. But Tisza is not the man to be scared even by the Emperor William, and stuck to the point that three Army Corps must be sent to Hungary to defend the Hungarian plains from invasion and to throw the Russians back across the Carpathians, or otherwise his Cabinet would have to resign.

Tisza says that the Emperor at first became quite furious, and said something to the effect that open enemies are not always the most dangerous enemies, and that the egotism of some people was likely to upset the whole plan of campaign. Nevertheless, he agreed to consult the General Staff on the question, and promised to do all he could to satisfy the Hungarians.

An official communique gave a reassuring account of the mission, but the Budapest papers took another view:—

The "Pesti Hirlap" says in its leader that all we can see is that the Hungarian Prime Minister had to beg an audience from the German Emperor, and we are at his mercy as to the safety of our country. The Germans, it says, seem to have taken over even the constitutional rights of the Monarchy as if we had no Emperor at all, if we had not raised an army of four million men for the German General Staff to dispose of, and by handing over to them the supreme command we would have resigned our national independence and become the vassal of Germany. In consequence of his article the secret police are now engaged in confiscating the copies of the paper even from the cafes and tobacco-shops. They even took it out of the hands of visitors in the cafes.

A SEPARATE PEACE.

Some members of the National Committee, says the correspondent, are about to start a peace propaganda on the ground that Hungary is an independent State.

Of course, in theory the idea is quite aceptable, but I hardly believe it would stand in practice, for it would mean nothing less than a split between Austria and Hungary and Hungary and Germany. The intention of these people seems to be undoubtedly to bring such a split about, and no doubt they are starting a well-planned campaign for their purpose. The majority of the people would be on their side, and if I am not mistaken this movement would be the beginning of an independent Hungary. The time of action would be well selected just now, for the rage of the people is growing against Austria and Germany. Nothing but the invasion of Hungary could bring it about, and as the invasion is an evident fact I don't see how they could prevent the spreading of the movement.

BACK TO THE GUNS.

HOW A V.C. HERO DISOBEYED THE DOCTOR.

How Sergeant Harlock, of the 113th Battery R.F.A., was reprimanded for disobedience, promoted, and awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery, is told by a Central News correspondent in the words of one of Harlock's comrades:—

"We were in action in an open field and it was hot, I can tell you—'Jack Johnsons' and shrapnel. One shell burst right under Bombardier Harlock's gun and cut the trail in two, clean, and killed the Number One. Harlock got splinters in his right thigh. He went to the dresing station and the doctor dressed him and told him to get into the ambulance and go to the hospital.

BACK TO THE BATTERY.

"Well, Harlock goes outside, but he doesn't look for any ambulance, but comes back to the battery. Hang me! He hadn't been there five minutes before he got it in the back. Down he walked once more to the dressing station, and when he was dressed the doctor puts him in charge of an orderly. The pair set out, but Harlock pointed out to the orderly that the doctor seemed a bit 'narked,' and that there were plenty of men who wanted the orderly's attention more than he did, and if the orderly went back to the dressing station he (Harlock) could find his way all right.

THE REPRIMAND!

"The orderly agreed about it, but says to Harlock, 'No jokes, mind, or you'll get me into trouble. You go straight to the hospital.' Harlock said 'Good morning,' but thought if he could walk to the hospital he could just as easily go back to the old 113th. So back he came again, and he hadn't been with us five minutes before he got some splinters in his arm. It was rotten luck, and he was afraid to go back to the doctor again, so he just stayed there till we went out of action in the evening.

"Some of our officers saw the doctor that night and told him about Harlock, and then they had him down and reprimanded him. But I think they had their tongues in their cheeks when they did it. Anyhow, he's promoted sergeant and got the V.C."

THE TREE PULPIT OF YPRES.

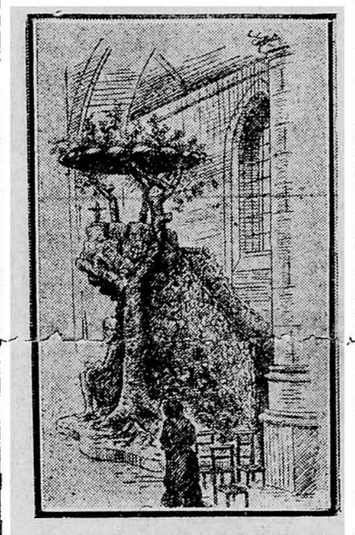
From a correspondent we have received the picture, taken from the "Sunday Companion" of September 9, 1911. Since that date the little town of Ypres has become one of the most familiar names in Europe, fraught with the significance of the greatest life and death struggle recorded in human history. It is to be sincerely hoped that the devastation spread all over the churches they have come across by the Huns, has left this unique fane untouched. The following is the extract from the "Sunday Companion":—

A TREE PULPIT.

BY THE REV. J. E. CRAWSHAW.

Visiting the old Flemish city of Ypres recently, I went into the church of S. Jacques to see a pulpit which is probably unique. As the illustration shows, it is in the form of a tree, the pulpit itself being built of large irregular blocks of wood supported by a tree trunk. The surface of the runk is itself covered with creepers, all elaborately carved, and around the roots are plants of various kinds, cut in wood. The staircase is ornamented with vine-leaves and bunches of grapes, the carving of which must have taken many months.

Over the preacher's head is a canopy or sounding-board, with branches and leaves. Underneath is a large seated figure of an old man with a book in his hand. When I had made my sketch of the pulpit, I asked the only person in the place—a workman who was doing some repairs—if he knew who was represented by the figure. He told me it was Moses, but I am rather inclined to think it was Nathaniel. However that may be, the pulpit is a sermon in itself. And the seated figure, whether it be Moses or



THE QUAINT TREE PULPIT AT YPRES.

Nathaniel, is clearly that of a man whose delight is in the law of God. Thus the worshipper in the church of S. Jacques at Ypres has before him a sermon carved in wood which may bring a message to his heart even before the preacher gives out his text.

The woman at her prayers was not actually in the church when I made my sketch, but I have put her in to illustrate what may be seen every day in the Continental churches. Before or after she has done her marketing, a woman will reverently enter the church, lay down her basket, and spend a few minutes in prayer. It would be better for us if we, too, would bring our religion into our business and seek the help of our Heavenly Father in the midst of the day's duties.

A FRENCH GENERAL'S DEVOTION.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," writes:—

An equal heroism inspires all ranks of the French army, from private to general. In the mathematical nature of things, of course, more privates than generals show themselves heroes. All the more reason, then, to remark the following act of heroism on the part of a general of brigade. This general had received orders frm the highest quarters to advance his men along a certain road which was swept by the enemy's murderous fire. Obedience to those orders would mean the practical annihilation of his brigade, and the general knew it.

How was he to reconcile the necessary respect for authority with the desire to spare a fruitless waste if life? He could obey blindly, or wilfully disobey—that to the ordinary man would have been the terrible alternative. But our general had a Frenchman's keen judgment as well as a soldier's heroism. He found a middle and a noble way. In spite of his staff's restraining advice, he insisted on advancing himself alone through the zone of fire. "If I win through unscathed," he said, "my brigade can follow. If not, my orders are that they remain where they are." He advanced and fell riddled with bullets. He had saved honour and his brigade.

The services of Mr. Farquhar, Superintendent of Police, Punjab, have been lent to the Kashmir Durbar to reorganise the Kashmir Police.

THE ANTWERP BOMBARDMENT.

TELEGRAPHISTS' DEVOTION TO DUTY.

Under the heading "The Last Hours in the Antwerp Central Telegraph Office," an interesting article appears in the current number of the "Telegraph and Telephone Journal." About a score of Belgian refugee telegraphists have found a temporary home on the telegraphic staff at the London G.P.O., and the account of the last twenty-four hours in the Antwerp office before the entry of Germans is based on an interview with a Belgian telegraph official of superior rank. The following are extracts from the article:

"On the morning of October 7, as the bombardment was approaching more nearly to the city proper, the operating staff were released from duty by the Belgian Administration, they and their families making the best of their way into more friendly territory. By arrangement, M.——, Chief Technical Officer, had promised to remain, together with a small staff of unmarried telegraphists, as important despatches were likely to arrive at any moment. As, however, the staff of celibates remaining were for the most part inexperienced officers,—M.—— was forced to request several others to remain also, and these most willingly did so, despite the fact that they themselves had retired from the Brussels office some time previously under pressure from German '*Kultur*.'

"The bombardment was becoming more and more intense, but in order to work the remaining wires to the very last minute, temporary installations of apparatus were fitted up in the *sous-sols* by about 1 p.m., just at this moment, unfortunately, some of the wires passing westward became interrupted, only two wires to London being left. Subsequently the interruptions on the faulty wires diminished, the service became in further part resumed, and it was possible to dispose of much traffic of high State importance. Three hours later news was received from several points that the bombardment was about to close in, whereupon M.—— and his gallant staff withdrew to their improvised instrument room in the cellars beneath. Telegraphic communication was yet possible with several minor offices on the outskirts of Antwerp, besides several wires to Flanders, one each to London, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. During the night the Antwerp office was completely without communication with the outer world, despite the continuous calls sent out into the bomb and shell and flame lit darkness by the tired and nerve-racked telegraph staff from those now historic cellars beneath the Antwerp C.T.O."

APPARATUS RENDERED USELESS TO THE ENEMY.

"M ——, with the shells now falling fast into the city, mounted once more into the old instrument gallery and, assisted by volunteers from his already overtaxed men, proceeded to take certain masures in order to render all apparatus perfectly useless to the enemy. As during the night some military telegraphists had reached the office, it was understood that the last train would leave Antwerp at 6 a.m., permission was given at about 4.30 a.m., to the remaining civil staff to leave together with their chief. At this time all the remaining Antwerp offices had been vacated, and information was received from the 'pilotage' that the last boat would leave at 9 a.m. At 5.15 a.m., the staff were actually on the point of leaving when telephone calls were received from Ghent, who announced that he had important Government telegrams. The tired military telegraphists were sleeping, and, compassionately looking down at the war-worn operators, M. —— himself took up the apparatus and commenced to receive the State phonograms. The civil staff already released, finding they were not followed by their chief, returned to the 'caves' and absolutely refused to quite the office until he could leave with them. This he could not then do, as there was the possibility of other despatches arriving at any moment."

IMPORTANT MESSAGES TO BRITISH HEADQUARTERS.

Such proved to be the case. As day dawned other telegrams were actually handed in. Telephone communication with Bruges and Ostend alone remained, while transmission was exceedingly difficult and fatiguing, and only possible by the staff working in relays. Later an officer of the British Red Cross, a British, then a Belgian officer of the Headquarter Staff each came in turn with urgent telegrams, all of which latter were dealt with in the *sous-sols*, being transmitted to certain British headquarters by a means not now to be detailed. Suffice to say that the transmission was conducted in absolute secrecy, and, what is more, attained its end.

"One incident during the night deserves to be recorded. A specially important telegram arrived and had to be delivered almost to the edge of the German lines. They could not send the messenger lad. 'Who will go.' was the query, to which three civil telegraphists almost simultaneously replied 'I will' 'But I don't want three of you' said M ——. 'Pardon me, sir,' interjected one, 'the shells are falling thickly, the matter is urgent, allow the three of us to go; at least one of us is sure to arrive safely.' Happily all three returned. At a moment when such things as these are happening within easy touch of our own C.T.O., when all that is left of Anglo-Belgian telegraphic communication is one single wire to an almost unknown strategic village, how petty all present official and unofficial inconveniences should appear, our murmurs at an hour or two extra inside the office, or our grumblings at the darkened London without."

The total plague mortality during the week ending 2nd January stood at 3,727 against 4,670 cases. The Bombay Presidency and Sind had 377 deaths, Madras 80, Bihar and Orissa 637, the United Provinces 684, the Punjab 1480, Burma 108, the Central Provinces 109, Central India 49, Coorg 1, Mysore State 170, Hyderabad 21, and Kashmir 11.

ORDERED TO SHOOT AT BRITISH.

GERMANS HOLD REVOLVERS BY HAND OF PRISONERS.

Corporal George Kerwood, of the Berks Regt., tells a thrilling story of his escape from the German lines. A reservist, Kerwood rejoined his regiment early in August, and took part in the retreat from Mons, the battle of the Aisne, and the fighting at Antwerp, Dixmude, and Ypres. He is now at his home in Mitcham, Surrey, recovering from wounds received at Ypres.

Kerwood and ten other men were taken prisoners on the morning of November 2 and when in the hands of the Germans, he says, they were placed in front of the firing line and ordered to fire on the British. When they refused, officers held loaded revolvers at their heads and compelled them to fire.

As soon as it was dark, Kerwood and his comrades determined to make an attempt to regain their own lines. "Seizing our opportunity," he said, "we made a dash for it, but we were seen and the Germans opened fire on us. I was shot through the right thigh, but managed to crawl to our trenches." Only one other of the eleven got back, said Kerwood. He was also wounded on the little finger of the left hand. On another occasion, a fragment of shell struck him on the back, but, beyond bruising, did not injure him.

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ASSISTING RESERVISTS TO JOIN ENEMY FORCES.

In the Durham Assize Court on Dec 9 the ex-German Consul at Sunderland, Nicholaus Emil Herman Adolph Ahlers, was found "Guilty" of high treason and sentenced to death.

The jury unanimously decided that, though himself a naturalised British subject, he incited and assisted a number of German reservists to join the German forces knowing that war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany.

The fact of incitement and assistance was hardly disputed. The whole case turned upon the question of knowledge of the war. Most, if not all, the specific instances of assisting the enemy given in evidence occurred on August 5, and the plea of the defence was that at the time in question Ahlers was ignorant of the declaration of war between the two countries.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Ahlers was then cross-examined by the Solicitor-General (Sir Stanley Buckmaster). He said that he received no notice calling out German reservists except the telegram from the Consul-General in London on August 4 that "all able men from 17 to 45 have to try to find their way to Germany." He knew on August 4 Germany was at war with Russia, France, and Belgium, but he thoroughly believed that Germany would draw back from Belgium and so enable Great Britain to remain neutral. Even if he had thought on that day that war was imminent between Great Britain and Germany he would have deemed it his duty to assist German reservists to go back and join the colours. He would, indeed, have deemed it his duty to seek them out and persuade them to go for their own protection against serious penalties. He would not think it his duty as a British subject to cease so doing and resign his Consular office until war had been actually declared.

On August 1 he received a printed circular from the German Consul-General in London directing that German ships in British ports should be warned that "there might be a cessation of diplomatic relationships" and that they would run a risk if they stayed. He did not take much notice of the circular because he did not think there were any German ships in Sunderland.

"I suggest to you," said the Solicitor General, "that it is a little strange that with such a serious notice on August 1, you should have been so confident on August 4 that war would not be declared between this country and Germany."

The prisoner replied:—"I do not think it is strange at all." The Consul-General's telegram of August 4 confirmed his belief that there would be no such war, for he could not believe that the Consul-General would instruct him to do anything criminal. As to the statement in the "Daily Mail" the following morning that war had been declared, he thought that was one of the usual sensational telegrams which one found in the "Daily Mail" and which was contradicted in a day or two. He did not, however, look for confirmation or the denial of it in any paper which he thought more trustworthy, nor did the idea of communication with headquarters in London occur to him. In the course of the morning Captain Nicholson, of the German steamship Comet, telephoned that his ship had been arrested in Seaham Harbour. The prisoner at once sent a letter to the Seaham authorities protesting against this action, "as I understand there is no official declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany."

Gradually it dawned on him that the situation was not so favourable as he had thought, and when, early that afternoon Captain Nicholson told him that the ship had been released and offered to take German reservists from Sunderland, he said "You will have to inquire of the British authorities. I am a naturalized British subject, and I will not do anything against British interests or British laws."

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., addressing the jury for the prisoner, said that before they could convict him as a traitor they must be satisfied that at the time of committing the acts with which he was charged he knew that this country was at war with Germany. It was futile to produce the "London Gazette" of August 5 as evidence of knowledge. Nobody ever saw the Gazette. When Martin Koerfer and Biemann went to Ahlers and received his assistance it was physically impossible for Ahlers to know that war existed between the two countries, and he warned the jury to bear in mind that death was the only penalty known to the law for high treason.

The Solicitor-General bade the jury not to be obsessed by the last suggestion of his learned friend, and reminded them of the existence of the prerogative of mercy. He asked, was it credible that throughout that "busy" morning of August 5, when the country was face to face with the greatest hazard of its history, no one whispered a word about it to a German Consul?

THE SUMMING-UP.

The Judge, in summing up, said the words of the statute under which Ahlers was charged were:—"If a man should levy war against our Lord the King in his realm or be adherent to the King's enemies in his realm, giving them aid and comfort in his realm or elsewhere." It had been proved that after this country was at war with Germany Ahlers assisted German Reservists in this country to rejoin the German Army. The question to be decided by the jury was whether they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that Ahlers knew when he gave such assistance that the two countries were at war.

The jury retired shortly after 4 o'clock, and on their return about half an hour later gave the unanimous verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner seemed dazed, and when the clerk put the question "What have you to say?" his lips refused to move.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, said:—"Of your own free will you chose to become a citizen of this country, and for many years enjoyed the rights and privileges of a British citizen. Now a jury of those whom you chose as your fellow-countrymen have found you guilty of the grave crime of high treason against the country and the King. There is only one penalty for the crime awarded by the laws, and the penalty is death. I am only a minister of the law, and, in passing sentence I only do that which the law commands me to do."

Sentence of death was then passed in the usual way, and the prisoner, still dazed, was removed to the cells.

The Court of Criminal Appeal, however, later quashed the conviction on the ground that it did not follow from the evidence that the appellant's actions were hostile to British interests, and also owing to misdirection of jury on the point as to whether Ahlers knew that war had been declared when the acts were alleged to have been committed.

GERMAN MENACE TO AMERICA.

STATES URGED TO JOIN THE ALLIES.

Professor William Gardner Hale, of Chicago University, in a long letter to the New York "Tribune" declares that United States treaty rights have been violated by Germany, and urges that they should join forces with the Allies at once. He is confident that if Germany wins she will attack America.

Professor Hale points out that it was laid down by the Hague Conference that the territory of neutral powers is inviolable. The neutral powers are 44, including America. When thus Germany invaded Belgium her act concerned America as well as the belligerents. Germany, it was clear, regarded the treaty made between herself, America, and other powers merely as "another scrap of paper."

President Wilson had said that these questions would be taken up at the end of the war at the Hague, but if Germany wins, says Professor Hale, there will never be any conference at the Hague.

There never can, he argues, be any security against further law-breaking, except that Powers which are strangers to the dispute should, the moment there was such violation of the laws of war, throw in their strength against the guilty side.

It would have to be some powerful nation or nations that do this. America was such a nation. The fate of the world hung upon this war, and that which America ought some day to do she should do now.

GROUNDS FOR WAR.

The invasion of Belgium, the destruction of historical monuments, which are really the property of all mankind, the bombardment of undefended towns, and the blowing up of neutral vessels by mines—each of these breaches of the laws of war was a sufficient reason for a declaration of war.

America could have used her powerful navy to very good purpose, and should at once have sent a small army into the field. She could also have raised a large army of volunteers. Had this course been taken Germany would have seen that her cause was hopeless.

Victory for the Allies, continues the professor, would mean a Europe of free nations, in which Germany would take her place as one of the families of equal nations, and not its mistress. To this end, he argues, America should lend her strength as well as her good wishes at once.

A victory for Germany, on the other hand, would mean a world intolerable to live in, and intolerable for an American to think about. "Deutschland uber Alles" does not mean "with the exception of the United States." Germany had known how to flatter them, and she would know how to attack them. The moment she thought she was strong enough to the winds would go the Monroe Doctrine and South American freedom.

"We," adds Professor Hale, "with our then relatively tiny navy, should be helpless either to keep Germany off or dislodge her. From South America she would strike at us. Our coasts would be at her mercy, and she could land her disciplined troops anywhere. . . . This is no idle speculation. It is no more a nightmare than was the possibility of a Germanised Europe a few months ago. We should stop it by throwing out strength now upon the side of the Allies. . . . The American people know who was the aggressor, just as Italy knew. That guilty Government should be taught that a monstrous war of aggression will never in the future be tolerated. Such a lesson would go very far to stop all wars."

THE CONSEQUENCES OF DEFEAT.

LORD ROSEBERY ON GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.

The Earl of Rosebery was the principal speaker at a great public demonstration held in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, to stimulate recruiting. He asked whether the British people realised that within twenty-five miles of their southern coast a battle was raging on which the existence of their country and Empire was staked. It was a battle of life or death. If they won they might continue to exist and develop, but if they lost they were shattered and damned. (Cheers.) German hatred of this country was a factor in our future which we could not afford to ignore. That hatred was of long standing. For years at the Prussian messes the officers had drunk as their supreme toast "The Day." What day? The day of the utter humiliation and defeat of Great Britain. Now these two great Empires were locked in a death struggle for supremacy and for existence, and our present Army was not enough to achieve permanent success. We must send many hundreds of thousands more men.

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(Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.)

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A GREAT RUSSIAN.

THE CALVARY AND ODYSSEY OF DOSTOEVSKY.

The Letters of Fyodor Dostoevsky, translated by Miss Ethel Colburn Mayne have just been published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It is time, says Mr. J. A. T. Lloyd reviewing the volume in "The Daily Chronicle," that these letters, which are a quiet and unadorned register of Dostoevsky's Odyssey of hardship, should be presented to the English public. For Dostoevsky life was literally the raw material of art, and his letters, like Turgenev's in this one respect, are an unconscious revelation of art in the making. He wrote at no time any novel with a purpose in our restricted sense, but every one of his great novels marked, annotated, and interpreted a distinct period of emotional experience. The scars of his life showed themselves in his work, for if he suffered, he also remembered. And from this long memory of Dostoevsky works such as "Poor Folk," "The House of the Dead," "The Idiot," and "The Brothers Karamazov" sprang into imaginative life.

HARD AND HARDER.

All his life he had drifted from one phrase of hardship to another. Even at the College of Engineering he had been in want of the most ordinary necessities. And when he became an ensign the service disgusted him "like potatoes," so that he was willing to face the almost certain penury of a hack-writer in Petersburg. Here, often on the verge of starvation, always haunted by the temptation of suicide, he wrote "Poor Folk," that masterpiece of art and pity. Even the critics grasped that it was only out of genius that such simplicity could be woven, and Dostoevsky was allowed his little hour of prestige in the Russian capital. But failure and penury were soon to pounce upon him, and he, the mild follower of Fourier, whose whole teachings were opposed to political revolution, found himself at the age of twenty-eight arrested as a revolutionary. On December 22, 1849, Dostoevsky, with the other members of the Petrachevsky group, waited, stripped to his shirt, in Semjonovski Square. Second by second he listened for death, but at the last moment his sentence was commuted, and the mercy of a Siberian prison was extended to him.

THE GREAT SHADOW.

On the very day of this ordeal the novelist wrote to his brother Michael:

To-day, the 22nd of December, we were all taken to Semjonovsky Square. There the death sentence was read to us, we were given the Cross to kiss, the dagger was broken over our heads, and our funeral toilets (white shirts) were made. Then three of us were put standing before the palisades for the execution of the death sentence. I was sixth in the row; we were called up by groups of three, and so I was in the second group, and had not more than a minute to live. I thought of you, my brother, and of yours; in that last moment you alone were in my mind; then first I learnt how very much I love you, my beloved brother! I had time to embrace Plestcheiev and Dourov, who stood near me, and to take my leave of them. Finally, retreat was sounded, those who were bound to the palisades were brought back, and it was read to us that his Imperial Majesty granted us our lives."

On the Christmas Day following Dostoevsky was put in irons and transported from Petersburg to Siberia. Here the former officer of Engineers, who was already a famous novelist, busied himself in such varied occupations as grinding alabaster and shovelling snow. After four years' imprisonment he was enrolled as a private in the 7th Siberian Regiment of the Line, and two years and a half later he became a commissioned officer in the same regiment. The following year, 1857, he married Mme. Isaaev, the widow of a fellow-exile, and in 1860 he was at last permitted to return to Petersburg. But calamity had not yet finished with Fyodor Dostoevsky.

A MAN OF SORROW.

He was soon to lose his wife, his favourite brother and his best friend. He had to meet his dead brother's creditors as well as his own, and to support not only his step son, but his brother's widow and her family. To avoid arrest he fled to Europe, and there this victim of epilepsy was reduced again and again to penury. The letters tell of everything; how he is hunted from place to place, how roulette has regained its old spell over him, how he has had to pawn his wife's clothes, how he has been unable to find two thalers for a telegram.

He had married again, his second wife being Mlle. A. G. Snitkin, his stenographer, and it is while he is leading this gypsy life with her that he begins to work at the novel which best of all interprets his conception of the ideal Russian of the future. In the January of 1868 he writes of "The Idiot" to his niece:

The idea of the book is the old one which I have always so greatly liked; but it is so difficult that hitherto I have never had the courage to carry it out; and if I'm setting to work at it now, it's only because I'm in a desperate plight. The basic idea is the representation of a truly perfect and noble man. And this is more difficult than anything else in the world, particularly nowadays. All writers, not ours alone, but foreigners also, who have sought to represent Absolute Beauty, were unequal to the task, for it is an infinitely difficult one. The beautiful is the ideal; but ideals with us, as in civilised Europe, have long been wavering. There is in the world only one figure of absolute beauty—Christ.

Such was the conception of beauty in the heart of Dostoevsky, who has been so often derided as a scorner of beauty. He was to develop it in his great book of final experience, "The Brothers Karamazov." That work was never completed, but even if neither it nor "The Idiot" had ever been written, the letters themselves would reveal to the most casual reader that Dostoevsky after his fashion clung to the ideal of "Beauty redeaming the world."

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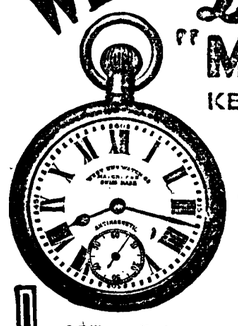

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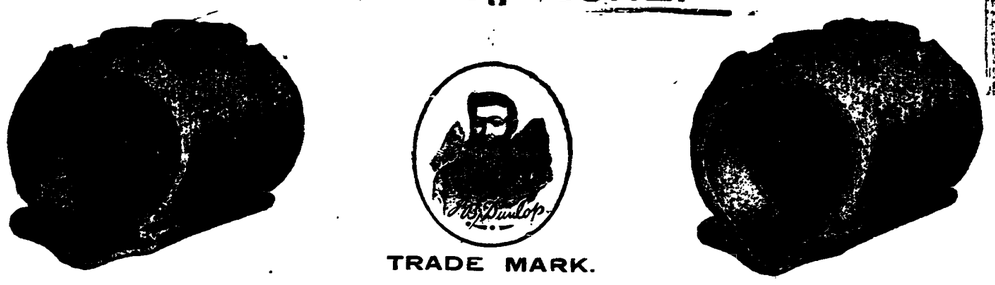

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COURAGEOUS WOMEN OF FRANCE.

DAILY LIFE IN THE PROVINCES.

A special correspondent of "The Times" who has been touring the provinces of France which are still free from the enemy's domination, gives a bright and encouraging picture of the womanhood of France, who take the situation valiently and with almost exhuberant cheerfulness. He writes:—

The crops are all gathered, the wine harvest garnered, and the ploughing and sowing well advanced throughout all that fertile land which lies between the Pyrenees and Marseilles. Through Tarbes, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Cette, Nimes, and Tarascon travelling by the leisurely omnibus trains of the present rather haphazard time-table, everywhere one looks out upon fields, where old men, women, and boys are busily doing the work of the absent breadwinner, and doing it successfully; guiding their mild-eyed oxen in the long furrows of the plough, carrying their crops to the local markets, bringing their heavy freight of wine-casks to the railways or the sea. Thanks to the wise provision of the Government, which requires Territorial soldiers in garrison, and all unrequisitioned machinery and horses, to make good, wherever necessary, the scarcity of agricultural labour, and thanks still more to the courage and capability of the farmers' wives, the country's business of husbandry shows no perceptible sign of suffering from the effects of the war.

The indomitable courage of the women of France is, indeed, the most pervasive and impressive feature of daily life in the provinces and a splendid reinforcement to the valour of her soldiers in the field. In town or country, wherever you may go, it is the same. The goodwife takes a visible pride in proving herself as valiant and self-sacrificing a citizen as her man at the front. Bravely hiding her burden of anxiety, she goes about her daily business and his with feverish energy, leaving herself no leisure for heartache. Only she asks you, everywhere and always, as if wishing to be prepared for the worst, How long you think it is going to last, this fearful war? Will there be peace again by next harvest time? Are not the Russians getting near to Berlin? She, like her husband, fully realizes the truth, that a half-peace would be no peace. "Cette fois," she says, "il faut en finir, pour tout de bon. de ces Prussiens"; but she would like to be reassured that it cannot continue, as some say, for years.

AT A RAILWAY STATION.

Let me set down, as typical of these provincial towns of the south an impression of Carcassonne, that ancient walled city of crowded memories, in the heart of the vineyard land. I came here late at night; the station, as usual in all this part of the country, was redolent with the aroma of new-made wine; a freight-train for the north was being loaded with vats and casks full of it. The platforms were packed tight with a loquacious and thorougly good-humoured crowd, half farmers, half soldiers—soldiers of every description, some of the local garrison, but most of them wounded men, just out of hospital, either travelling to rejoin their depots or going home on short convalescent furlough. Among them, indefatigable ladies of the Red Cross and other volunteer helpers were collecting "l'obole pour les blesses" or distributing bread, wine, fruit, and chocolate to the troops, so liberally that, as one *piou-piou* cheerfully observed, a man must either overeat himself or run the risk of seeming ungracious. It was raining heavily, the station was unpleasantly moist and muddy, and the incoming trains were painfully overcrowded, but the dominant note, among travellers and spectators alike, was one of almost exuberant cheerfulness and helpful kindliness.

MANAGING A HOTEL.

At a hotel I saw a woman typical of the France of to-day, cheerfully doing three men's work, and doing it excellently well. Her husband, a banker of the city, had founded and organized the hotel company. The hotel itself had been opened, with ceremonies and rejoicing, last July. Then came the mobilization, which sent him to service in the snows of the Italian frontier Alps, and his staff to the four winds of heaven. His bank was closed perforce, for lack of *personnel*, but to prevent the closing of the hotel Madame promptly doffed the garments of fashionable life, donned a workmanlike apron and, without previous experience of business, proceeded to undertake the duties of manager. The business of hotel managing is not facilitated when the dining room is requisitioned every evening for the accommodation of convalescent soldiers on their way to neighbouring depots, when the hotel omnibus is doing duty somewhere at the front, and the only man who understood the working of the lift (lifts are a novelty in Carcassonne) happens to be a prisoner in Bavaria. A notice exhibited in every bedroom of the hotel requests that all orders be given by telephone, but as the concierge explained, that was before the electrician left for the front. Now Madame transmits the orders, Madame looks after the kitchen, Madame makes out the bills and wishes the traveller godspeed, Madame, who three months ago rode in her limousine and studied the Paris fashions. To Madame, type of the brave womanhood of France, let us make our respectful bow. Surely she shall have her reward.

The trade has ordered 250,000 copies of Princess Mary's gift book and the publishers are getting ready 100,000 for repeats. The original drawings will be sold for the Queen's fund and considering that six of the Prince of Wales's walking sticks recently fetched £500 and his belongings at his rooms at Magdalen fetched £3,000 the prices are sure to be good.

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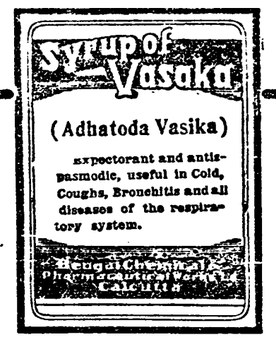
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